

County Borough of Eastbourne.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1937 ON THE

Health of Eastbourne

Vital Statistics, Sanitary Work, &c.

W. G. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., Lond.

M.D. Lond. in Medicine and in State Medicine ;
M.R.C.S. Eng. ; L.R.C.P. Lond. ;
Diplomate in Public Health of Cambridge University ;
Hon. Fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Ireland.
Major R.A.M.C. Ret.

EASTBOURNE :

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SANITARY AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1937.

The MAYOR (Mr. Alderman J. WHEELER, J.P.)

*Alderman Miss HUDSON, J.P. (*Chairman*).

Mr. Alderman ALCE (*Deputy-Chairman*).

*Alderman Miss THORNTON, J.P. Mr. Councillor MARTIN.

*Mr. Alderman THORNTON. Mr. Councillor TURNER.

Mr. Councillor BASS, J.P. Mr. Councillor WALTON.

**Members of the Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.*

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Alderman Miss HUDSON, J.P. (*Chairman*).

Mr. Alderman ALCE. Mr. Councillor BASS, J.P.

Alderman Miss THORNTON, J.P. Mr. Councillor TURNER.

Co-opted Members :

Mrs. STANBRIDGE (*Deputy-Chairman*). Mrs. READE.

STAFF.

Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer :

W. G. WILLOUGHBY, M.D. Lond., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., etc.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN FENTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Joint Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :

*D. G. CHURCHER, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Medical Officer, V.D. Centre and Pathology :

*A. G. SHERA, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Borough Analyst : *Dr. S. ALLINSON WOODHEAD, F.I.C., Lewes.

Veterinary Officer : *Mr. T. G. CHAMBERLAIN, M.R.C.V.S.

Sanitary Inspectors :

J. H. OLLETT, Cert. R.S.I., R.P.C. (Senior).

A. LINDFIELD, Cert. R.S.I. (also Housing Inspector).

F. T. RIPPIN, Cert. R.S.I.

L. J. SHEPHERD, Cert. R.S.I.

The above Sanitary Inspectors are all qualified Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Meat Inspector (Part-time for Rural District) :

*M. F. WARMAN.

Health Visitors :

Miss R. CLARK (1909), Cert. R.S.I., Cert. C.M.B. (Superintendent)
 Miss M. L. RICHNELL (1918), Cert. R.S.I. (To 18.5.37).
 Miss I. SIMMONDS (1918), Cert. C.M.B.
 Miss L. CURTIS (1923), Cert. C.M.B.
 Miss O. MACK (1929), Cert. C.M.B.
 Miss E. WARD (1930), Cert. C.M.B.
 Miss P. NEWTON (1937), Cert. C.M.B. (From 6.9.37).

Clerks :

H. T. HOUNSOM (Chief Clerk).	R. A. WARBOYS.
A. H. HOOKHAM, F.R. Met. Soc.	Miss E. WALLACE.
W. L. PECK.	Miss J. M. LINTON.
C. A. HEMSLEY.	

Home Help : Mrs. M. HICKS.

Disinfecter, etc. : C. PRODGER.

BOROUGH INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Medical Officer : THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Matron : Miss D. SANDY.

GILDREDGE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Administrative Medical Officer : THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Clinical Medical Officer : *D. G. CHURCHER, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Matron : Miss A. STRUGNELL.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

Administrative Medical Officer : THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Consulting Gynaecologist : *A. H. CROOK, M.A., M.Ch. M.B., F.R.C.S.

Matron : Miss C. B. MACINTOSH.

Lecturer to Pupils : *Miss E. DOWNING, M.B., B.S.

(Medical Practitioners attend their own patients.)

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Superintendent Medical Officer : THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Consulting Orthopaedic Specialist : *Mr. H. J. SEDDON, F.R.C.S.

Masseuse : Miss H. MURPHY, C.S.M.M.G., M.E., S.R.E.

BLIND PERSONS.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon :

*E. V. OULTON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S.

Visitor to the Blind :

*Mrs. D. E. LEACH.

VACCINATION OFFICER.

*G. E. HODGES.

Public Assistance Department.

Advisory Medical Officer : THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

District Medical Officers :

*E. BRAMLEY, M.B., B.S. *C. R. ALDERSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Public Vaccinator : *E. BRAMLEY, M.B., B.S.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent: *H. R. McALEENAN, M.D., B.S.

Consulting Surgeon:

*E. A. FIDDIAN, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.C.P.

Consulting Radiologist: *G. P. NORMAN, M.D.

Consulting Dentist: *A. H. PICKETT, L.D.S., R.C.S.

House Surgeon:

M. NAIRAC, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to 31.7.37).

A. R. FORD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (from 14.9.37).

Matron: Miss M. LETHEREN.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Superintendent: Miss M. A. VICKERY.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Medical Consultants:

Ophthalmic: *E. V. OULTON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S.

Aural } *D. E. O'C. CUFFEY, F.R.C.S., Ed.

Throat } *R. C. MacQUEEN, F.R.C.S.

Orthopaedic: *H. J. SEDDON, F.R.C.S.

Radiology: *G. P. NORMAN, M.D., M.B., Ch.B.

Dentist: *A. H. PICKETT, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Medical Inspector, Boys' Secondary School: *T. TURNER, M.B., B.S.

* *Part-time Officers.*

County Borough of Eastbourne, 1937.

SITUATION.—Latitude, 50° 46' N. ; Longitude, 0° 17' E.

ELEVATION OF THE AREA BUILT OVER.—Varies from 200 feet (at the West End) to 4 feet below high-water mark of spring tides (in East of the Borough).

SLOPE.—From West to East. ASPECT.—South and South-East.

AREA.—Of the Borough, 6,847 acres including foreshore 332 acres ; of the part built over, about one-third.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—For the Borough, about 8 persons per acre ; for the part built over, about 24.

NUMBER OF INHABITED DWELLINGS.—At Census of 1891, 5,190 ; at Census of 1901, 7,088 ; at Census of 1911, 8,967 ; at Census of 1921, 10,083 ; at Census of 1931, 12,288 ; at end of 1937 (estimated), 14,519.

POPULATION.—Census 1891, 34,960 ; Census 1901, 43,344 ; Census 1911, 52,542 ; Census 1921, 62,028 ; Census 1931, 57,435 ; Registrar-General's estimate (mid 1937), 55,610.

RATEABLE VALUE.—£885,399.

GENERAL RATE.—8s. 4d.

BIRTH-RATE.—10.77 per 1,000. England and Wales, 14.9 per 1,000.

DEATH-RATES.—Death-rate, 14.11 per 1,000. Death-rate after correction by the factor received from the Registrar-General, 11.28 per 1,000. England and Wales, 12.4 per 1,000.

Nett Infantile Mortality, 30.8 per 1,000 births. England and Wales, 58 per 1,000 births.

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE.—51.7 degrees Fahr.

HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE.—1690 hours ; daily average, 4.63 hours ; summer six months, 6.48 ; winter, 2.77 hours.

TOTAL RAINFALL.—38.16 inches.

*To His Worship the Mayor and to the Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Eastbourne.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, I submit herewith my Annual Report on the Vital Statistics and the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1937. This is the forty-fourth Annual Report I have submitted to the Council, as Medical Officer of Health.

In accordance with the trend of Vital Statistics throughout England and Wales those of Eastbourne are much affected by the continued decline of the birth-rate. This in Eastbourne in 1937 was the lowest on record. The ultimate result is that the population is a much older one.

This being so any reduction of the general death rate is impossible as there is so large a proportion of aged people.

At all the earlier ages, however, the death-rate is satisfactorily low and in 1937 the death rate of infants was lower than it has ever been.

Since 1925 the number of deaths has exceeded the number of births in each year.

The Registrar General continues to estimate that the Eastbourne population is a falling one in numbers. Between the Census periods of 1921 and 1931 there was a reduction in the enumerated population. This was more apparent than real in my opinion in that in 1921 the Census was taken in June while in 1931 it was taken in April and thus factors such as absence of school children were brought in.

The increase in the number of houses as detailed in the Housing Section of this report and the increase in the number of existing houses now sub-divided into flats are such that it seems not possible that there can be such a reduction in the population. There was a net increase of 313 dwellings in 1937. If this is coincident with a reduction in the number of the population it is at least unusual. The Statistics in this Report are however calculated on the Registrar General's estimate.

I should like to draw attention to the report of Mr. Lindfield, Housing Inspector, and the progress in Housing and particularly to the reduction of overcrowding during the year.

The transfer of the management of St. Mary's Hospital to Part IV. of the Poor Law Order is an important one of the various improvements at this Hospital. Although not out of the Poor Law it is now less affected by that Law, and the step taken is one of those to deal with poverty due to illness or defect on general principles.

Urgent consideration is necessary as to the provision of additional beds for male patients. I wish to draw attention also to the summary of the report of the Medical Superintendent and myself on this Hospital generally.

Shortage of Nursing staff is a serious item in Eastbourne as in other municipalities.

During the year another step taken in the direction of removal from the Poor Law was the transfer from the Public Assistance Committee of Relief in the case of Mental Defectives. These cases are again slightly on the increase.

There has been an increase in the number of scarlet fever cases without any fatality however. Apart from this it will be seen from the Infectious Diseases Section that the Borough has been free from serious infectious illness.

The arrangement of certain details connected with Air Raid Precautions has added a considerable item to the work of the Department. It is hoped that when these details are settled the work will become less. Dr. Fenton has been very thorough in attending to these details. The ordinary public health work is, however, very pressing and cannot give way indefinitely to such anticipatory work, necessary as it may be. Additional help may be required for the medical staff.

In the autumn of 1937 a National Propaganda Campaign on the use of the health provisions of Local Authorities was instituted. This work had already been carried out locally. Lectures were given but it was not considered necessary to advertise by posters. Our Clinics and other facilities

are widely known and used, as this report shows, especially in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare.

I have again to acknowledge with thanks the kindness and assistance of the members of the Council and especially of those on the Sanitary, Education and Public Assistance Committees in the carrying out of my duties.

The members of the Medical Profession have also worked cordially with us as usual.

I have to thank Dr. Fenton, the Sanitary Inspectors, Miss R. Clark and the Staff generally for their share of the work in the Department. Mr. Hounsom and Mr. Hookham have continued to be very helpful in the management of the office work and have been especially helpful in the compilation of this Report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. WILLOUGHBY,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

THE Borough of Eastbourne, situated in Lat. $50^{\circ} 46'$ N. and Long. $0^{\circ} 17'$ E. was incorporated in June, 1883. On April 1st, 1911, Hampden Park was added and the Borough became a County Borough.

By the Eastbourne Corporation Act of 1926, approximately 14 acres were added to the Borough at its north-western extremity.

The acreage is 6,847 ; of this 19 acres are inland water and 332 acres foreshore.

Rather over one-third of the acreage is built over, the remainder is mainly downs and agricultural land.

The Borough is situate on and at the foot of the eastern slope of the South Downs. The highest point is 590 feet above sea level on the downs ; the portion covered by houses varies from about 200 feet above to 4 feet below highest spring tide level. The Downs shelter the town from the west and south-west.

The front of the town is open to the sea facing south and south-east, and this ensures a very large amount of sunshine, as is shown by the sunshine record.

One of the most satisfactory characteristics of Eastbourne is the extent of the Borough compared with the number of houses and population. The number of open spaces and gardens conduces to its healthiness.

With the large extent of sea front along the south and south-east and the downs on the south-west and west free and open to the public, Eastbourne is well provided with open space around it.

In accordance with a Local Act of 1936 the Corporation obtained by agreement lands forming part of the Downs in the neighbourhood of the Borough. The whole of the Downs on the west of the Borough is therefore open country and will continue so.

GEOLOGY.

Eastbourne is for the greater part on chalk, which is a very healthy sub-soil. The western part of the town, including Meads, Old Town and Upperton, is practically entirely on chalk. The central and eastern districts are to a small extent on chalk and green sand, but mainly on alluvium and shingle, with a little clay. Valley gravel covers the chalk and greensand in the valleys. There is a comparatively small amount of clay soil in the central part of the town, and a strip of upper green sand, which is narrow along the Grand Parade and widens as it passes from west to east to about Bourne Street, where it narrows again until it ends about half-a-mile east of the pier.

The remainder of Eastbourne in the east is on alluvium and on the beach.

Hampden Park is on the alluvium just at the termination of the chalk.

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE.

Full details, and comparative tables, of the meteorology of Eastbourne are given in the Annual Meteorological Report prepared by the observer, Mr. Hookham. Readings have to be taken every day throughout the year in all weathers. at 9 a.m., 5 p.m., and 9 p.m., Greenwich Mean Time. Eastbourne is a special meteorological station, and the department is kept in accordance with the wishes of the Meteorological Office in London, by whose officers periodical inspections are made.

A daily telegram (including Sundays) at 5 p.m. conveys information to the Meteorological Office, and a similar telegram is also sent after the 9 a.m. observations on week-days during the period that summer time is in force.

The instruments in use are :—

1. Sunshine recorder, electric and indicating cup anemometer and a M.O. pattern wind vane, at the Grand Hotel.
2. Rain gauge, Carlisle Road enclosure.

3. Barometer, barograph, and Mersteel temperature recorder at the kiosk, Grand Parade.
4. Thermometers, maximum, minimum, and wet and dry bulb in screen, earth (1ft. and 4ft.), grass minimum, thermograph and hygrograph, Carlisle Road enclosure.
5. Sea thermometer, the pier.

The readings most interesting to the public, together with a collection of charts, are exhibited at a kiosk on the sea front near the central bandstand.

The station needs a Dines' pressure tube to enable a continuous record to be obtained of the direction and force of wind.

We are obliged to the Grand Hotel and Eastbourne Pier Companies for kind permission to use their premises.

The proximity of the sea and the peninsular position of the Borough ensure equability of climate.

SUNSHINE.

The amount of sunshine in 1937 was 1690.2 hours or 63.4 hours more than in 1936. The daily average was 4.63 hours and varied from 8.28 hours in June to 1.37 hours in December. Eastbourne was the 4th on the list in 1937 for Great Britain and 2nd for mainland towns. The total sunshine from 1st May to 30th September, 1937 inclusive, was 1039.7 hours, or 6.84 hours per day. During this period there were only 6 sunless days and on 53 days the amounts were in excess of 9 hours.

The annual and winter averages of sunshine for 49 years (1888–1936 inclusive) were as follows :—

Annual Average.		Per cent. of possible duration.
Daily hours.	Total hours.	
4.93	1801.1	40

Averages for Six Winter months.

		Per cent. of possible duration.
Daily hours.	Total hours.	
2.90	527.8	30

The average number of days on which sun was registered during 1888–1936 (49 years) was as follows :—

			Days.
6 summer months	..	..	172
6 winter months	..	..	129
			—
Total	..	..	301
			—

Eastbourne is always amongst those places near the head of the list for sunshine. The daily average of 5.02 hours for Eastbourne for the 30 year period ending 1935, shewn in the Meteorological Office averages, now issued every 5 years, is exceeded by the Channel Isles only. The following table gives the number of hours of sunshine and Eastbourne's position in the official list for recent years :—

Year.	Number of hours.	Position in the List.
1920	1783.6	2nd in Great Britain.
1921	2064.8	2nd.
1922	1751.3	7th.
1923	1869.4	Highest.
1924	1778.1	4th.
1925	1898.9	7th.
1926	1659.1	8th.
1927	1698.8	4th.
1928	1991.8	3rd.
1929	2081.3	Highest.
1930	1839.1	2nd.
1931	1670.9	3rd.
1932	1660.0	Highest.
1933	2049.3	9th.
1934	1832.6	6th.
1935	1789.3	18th.
1936	1626.8	11th.
1937	1690.2	4th. (2nd highest for mainland)

NOTE.—The highest record for sunshine in the United Kingdom in any one year is held by Eastbourne with 2,158 hours registered in 1911.

TEMPERATURE.

The means of the maximum and minimum temperatures for the year 1937 were 57.0 and 46.4 degrees respectively, giving a mean annual temperature of 51.7 degrees.

The average daily ranges of temperatures throughout the year are very small, which is a most important feature in a health resort. The smallest ranges of temperature are to be found at sea coast towns, but these vary considerably and some border on the large range to be expected at inland towns. The average daily range in 1937 was 10.6 degrees. The daily range varied from 13.8 degrees in September to 7.1 degrees in January.

The average daily temperature for 49 years (1888–1936 inclusive) was as follows :—

Annual Averages.

Max.	Means of Min.	Combined.
55.7	45.4	50.5

Averages for Six Winter Months.

Max.	Means of Min.	Combined.
44.5	39.9	44.5

SEA TEMPERATURE.

The average daily sea temperature at the pier head for 49 years (1888–1936 inclusive) is as follows :—

Jan.	..	42.5	July	..	62.4
Feb.	..	41.2	Aug.	..	63.6
Mar.	..	42.7	Sept.	..	61.1
April	..	46.6	Oct.	..	55.6
May	..	52.8	Nov.	..	49.6
June	..	58.4	Dec.	..	45.2
Year	..		..		51.8

In 1937 the daily temperatures ranged from 64.7 degrees in August to 41.3 degrees in March and December.

It is at Eastbourne and in the vicinity that the highest sea temperatures on the British coast are to be found.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for 1937 was 38.16 inches, or 7.08 inches above the average (1888–1936 inclusive).

Year of lowest fall	..	..	1921,	15.79 inches.
Year of highest fall	..	..	1894,	38.54 „
Average rainfall, 49 years, 1888–1936				31.08 „
Average rainfall, six winter months,				
49 years, 1888–1936	..	..		18.28 „

In 1937 there were 174 "rain days," but in this number, days with very small amounts are included, for .008 inch of rain in a day constitutes a "rain day." The number of "rain days" in 1937 with the amounts were as follows :—

Amounts.				Days.
Trace or .004 inch				39
				—
				"Rain days."
.008 to .039 inch				43
.04 to .20 inch				63
.20 to .59 inch				52
.59 to .98 inch				14
Over .98 inch				2
				—
Total				174
				—

The average number of "rain days" for Eastbourne from 1888–1936 (49 years) is as follows :—

Amounts.				Days.
6 summer months				72
6 winter months				93
				—
Total				165
				—

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Average (13 years, 1923–36 inclusive).

9 a.m.	5 p.m.	9 p.m.
83%	80%	86%

The humidity as shown by the automatic recorder is often much below these figures during the daytime. It has reached the low level of 20 per cent.

WINDS.

In 1937, of the 1095 total observations, the prevailing winds came from the West with a total of 232 observations, or 21.19 per cent. The situation of the South Downs protects Eastbourne considerably from these prevailing winds and those from the south-west. The winds from the north-west totalled 226 or 20.64 per cent.

The observations from the north-east and east each

totalled 6.66 and 7.31 per cent, respectively. Of these last percentages more than half of each were recorded during the summer months.

GENERALLY.

Owing to its openness to the south-east, the climate is invigorating and has a tonic effect. Eastbourne is noted for its pure air, abundance of trees, high sunshine records, clean and quickly drying roads and its proximity to the breezy South Downs.

The winter sunshine records of Eastbourne are among the highest in the country and the daily range of temperature small. The average night temperature from December to February is higher than that of the French and Italian Riviera and the daily variation of temperature is less.

The dry soil, sunshine and bracing air are especially favourable for delicate children and, generally, for anaemia and convalescence after illness or operation. For a "change of air" it is a particularly favourable health resort, especially for those whose health for any reason requires invigorating. In such cases the natural advantages, combined with the many opportunities for amusement and healthy forms of exercise, make it a health-giving centre.

POPULATION.

The enumerated population at the 1931 census was 57,435 ; the children in the residential schools were absent at the time of the taking of the census.

There were 23,423 males and 34,012 females, practically two-fifths of the former and three-fifths of the latter.

In a previous report I set out details as to the ages of the population. In the last forty years the population has become a more aged one, due to decrease in the birth-rate and greater longevity.

In 1891, 10% of the population was under five years of age ; in 1931, only 5.8%. At the other extreme, viz., over sixty-five years, the proportion has gone up from 4.24% to 11.2%

Children of school age have decreased in number from 21.2% to 12.2% of the total population.

As the resident population decreased in the inter-census period, in the Registrar-General's figures this decrease is assumed to continue, and the mid-1937 figure is given by him as 55,610 resident persons. From the increase in the number of houses and the division of larger houses into flats, I think there is no decrease, and as the residential school children, omitted at the census of 1931 owing to the Easter Holiday, are really for statistical purposes "inhabitant," I consider the population of the Borough is about 58,000. The vital statistics in this report are, however, calculated on the Registrar-General's figure of 55,610, a decrease of 120 from his figure of the previous year, and of 1,825 from the census figures.

At the census enumeration in April, 1931, there were 4,270 persons enumerated who were non-residents and 2,353 residents of Eastbourne were enumerated elsewhere in England and Wales.

Of the population, 84.3% were in private dwellings, 12.2% in hotels, boarding houses and lodging houses, 1.9% in institutions for the temporarily sick, 0.9% in educational institutions and 0.6% in poor law institutions.

In the ten years 1923-1932 inclusive there were 193 more births than deaths. Since then, as in all residential districts such as Eastbourne, deaths exceed births in number. Any increase in population is due therefore to immigration exceeding emigration.

In 1937 there were 169, in 1936, 81 more deaths than births.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants were, at the census of 1921, in order:—For Males: Commercial, transport, personal service, clerks, metal workers, professional, wood workers, agricultural and building. For Females: Personal service, professional, commercial, clerks and makers of textiles. The corresponding figures for 1931 are proportionately similar.

No one occupation had apparently any particular influence on the public health during 1937.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Borough, 1937-8, was £885,399 and the sum represented by a penny rate £3,500.

VITAL STATISTICS.

I submit the summary table required by the Ministry as follows :—

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total	Male.	Female.
Live Births—Legitimate	.. ..	579	294	285
Illegitimate	.. ..	37	12	21
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 10.77.				
Still Births	.. ..	22	16	6
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 34.48.				
Deaths	.. ..	785	355	430
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14.11.				
Deaths from puerperal causes.			Rate per 1,000	Total
			Deaths. (Live & Still)	Births
No. 28.	Puerperal septicaemia	1	1.56	
No. 154.	Other accidents of pregnancy & childbirth	2	3.13	
	Total	3	4.70	

Death rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	.. ..	30.84
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		31.08
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births		27.02
Deaths from measles (all ages)	.. ..	0
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	.. ..	1
Deaths from diarrhoea (under two years of age)	.. ..	0

MARRIAGES.

There were 420 marriages registered in 1937. This is a marriage rate of 15.1 per 1,000. In 1936 there were 449 marriages and 430 in 1935.

The average pre-war rate was 13.1 per 1,000. The highest recorded rate was 21.2 in the year 1915, and the lowest 11.32 in 1895.

BIRTHS.

The births registered in Eastbourne in 1937 numbered 702, males 357 and females 345. To these must be added 17 births where the mothers were temporarily out of Eastbourne at the time of birth, and on the other hand 103 must be deducted of cases where the mothers were temporary residents only. Eighty-six births have therefore to be deducted from the total of 702, leaving 616 (310 males and 306 females) as the nett number of births, or a decrease of 36 as compared with the previous year, and an increase of 22 on the figures for 1935.

The births in recent years have been as follows :—

Ten years, 1895–1904	..	average	916
Ten years, 1905–1914	..	average	879
Ten years, 1915–1924	..	average	742
Ten years, 1925–1934	..	average	671
1935	.. .. .		594
1936	.. .. .		652

There were 169 more deaths than births in 1937.

In 1936 there were 81 more deaths than births and in 1935 there were 123 more deaths than births. In 1925 for the first time there were more deaths than births, viz., five. In 1920 there were 456 more births than deaths. In the year 1920 there were 993 births.

The birth-rate calculated on the estimate of the population as 55,610 was 10.77 per 1,000, the lowest on record.

In recent years the highest birth-rate was 21.8, in 1915, and the lowest 11.3, in 1930.

The England and Wales birth-rate for 1937 was 14.9 per 1,000.

Of the 616 births, 37 were illegitimate, or 1 in 16.6. Sixteen of these infants were males and 21 females. The highest proportion was in 1918, when 1 in 7.8 were illegitimate.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

Of the total births registered during 1937 all except 18 were at once notified to the Medical Officer of Health ;

enquiries showed that the omissions were accidental in the cases not notified.

Seven hundred and eight births were notified during the year, 603 being notified by midwives and 105 by parents and doctors ; 23 still births were notified.

DEATHS.

There were 878 deaths registered in Eastbourne in 1937. Of these, 136 were deaths of non-residents. Eastbourne residents to the number of 43 died elsewhere during the year. Including the latter and excluding deaths of non-residents, the nett deaths were as follows :—Males, 355 ; females, 430 : total, 785.

The gross death-rate for 1937 was 14.11 per 1,000 on an estimated population of 55,610.

The death-rates of previous years were :—

1895–1904	..	..	average 11.74 per 1000
1905–1914	..	..	average 10.58 per 1000
1915–1918 (war years)	..	average 12.56 per 1000	
1919–1928	..	..	average 10.97 per 1000
1929	..	..	.. 13.55 per 1000
1930	..	..	.. 11.3 per 1000
1931	..	..	.. 12.83 per 1000
1932	..	..	.. 12.00 per 1000
1933	..	..	.. 13.27 per 1000
1934	..	..	.. 13.12 per 1000
1935	..	..	.. 12.78 per 1000
1936	..	..	.. 13.15 per 1000

The total death-rate of England and Wales in 1937 was 12.4 per 1,000.

As the population steadily becomes an older one with a diminishing proportion of young persons, the death-rate naturally has increased, and will continue to do so. The death-rate of young persons remains low.

The Registrar-General sends to Medical Officers of Health a comparability factor for adjusting local death rates. The factor for Eastbourne is 0.80. He says that “if the populations of all areas were similarly constituted as

regards the proportions of the sex and age group components, their crude death-rates (deaths per 1,000 population) could be accepted as valid comparative measures of the mortalities experienced by the several populations. In practice, however, populations are not thus similarly constituted" and accordingly the crude death-rate is multiplied by the factor given by the Registrar-General, and this represents the death-rate for comparing with other districts. The death-rate of Eastbourne therefore for 1937 per 1,000 of the population, for comparative purposes, was 11.28 instead of 14.11 per 1,000.

SEX MORTALITY.

The 785 deaths of 1937 were divided as follows —

	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Males	355	15.9 per 1000
Females	430	12.9 per 1000

Pulmonary tuberculosis caused twice the number of deaths in males than in females. In other particular causes of death, cancer, apoplexy, syncope and accident caused a larger proportion of deaths in females.

AGE MORTALITY.

The deaths in the various age groups were as follows :—

	Persons.	
	In 1937.	In 1900.
Under 1	19	108
1—5	3	29
5—15	5	12
15—25	13	18
25—65	244	185
Over 65	501	149

I have added the corresponding figures of 1900 to shew that the increased total death-rate is due to the increased age of the population and that as far as young people are concerned the death-rate is small and has been much reduced.

DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENTS.

These numbered 136 ; males, 75 ; females, 61. The principal causes of death were :—

Tuberculosis	..	..	6
Cancer	..	..	17
Accidents and suicide	..	..	11
Heart diseases	..	..	29
Apoplexy	..	..	16

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Total.
Princess Alice Memorial Hospital	.. 50	47	97
St. Mary's Hospital	.. .. 207	36	243
Leaf Hospital	.. .. 17	1	18
Gildredge Hospital (Tuberculosis)	.. 13	—	13
Borough Sanatorium	.. .. 2	1	3
9 Upperton Road (Maternity Home)	5	1	6
All Saints' Convalescent Hospital	.. —	1	1
Queen Alexandra Cottage Homes	.. 2	—	2
	—	—	—
Total	.. .. 296	87	383
	—	—	—

DEATHS OF EASTBOURNE PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS
OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

Brighton C.B. Mental Hospital	..	..	..	..	10
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol	..	..	..	..	1
National Hospital, London	..	..	..	..	1
Kings College Hospital, London	..	..	..	..	3
Queen Mary's Hospital, London	..	..	..	..	1
Samaritan Free Hospital, London	..	..	..	..	1
Brompton Hospital, London	..	..	..	..	1
St. Saviours Hospital, London	..	..	..	..	1
St. Thomas's Hospital, London	..	..	..	..	1
Middlesex Hospital, London	..	..	..	..	1
Prince of Wales Hospital, Tottenham	..	..	..	..	1
Hahnemann Hospital, Liverpool	..	..	..	..	1
Buchanan Hospital, Hastings	..	..	..	..	1
Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water	..	..	..	..	1
Croydon General Hospital	..	..	..	..	1
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	26
					—

CAUSES OF DEATH OF EASTBOURNE PERSONS IN 1937.

A table in this section shows the principal causes of death in 1937 at various ages. Those diseases, etc., causing most deaths were as follows :—

	Number.			
Heart diseases	152			
Apoplexy	119			
Cancer	118			
Males	38			
Females	80			
Tuberculosis (all forms)	31			
Pulmonary	24			
Non-pulmonary	7			
Respiratory diseases	50			
Bronchitis	19			
Pneumonia (all forms)	29			
Urinary diseases	57			
Violence	24			

Of the 785 deaths, heart diseases caused about 1 in every 5 ; cancer, 1 in 6.6 ; respiratory diseases, 1 in 15 ; apoplexy, 1 in 6.6 ; tuberculosis, 1 in 35. Of the 24 deaths from violence, 14 were from accidents and 10 were suicidal.

“Heart disease” is the common cause of death mentioned in death certificates of very old people. Of the above deaths, 155 were in persons over 65 years of age, and there was probably in several of these cases no real disease of the heart but simply “failure.”

The deaths from cancer were of persons over 55 years of age, except in 19 cases. Two occurred below middle age, and the largest age group of these deaths was that from 55 to 65 years.

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

These diseases caused 3.4 per cent, of the total deaths. The 2.0 per cent. of 1935 was the previous lowest recorded. In 1889 the percentage was as high as 24.

The 27 deaths were caused by the following diseases :—

Whooping cough ..	1	Puerperal Fever	1
Influenza	21	Endocarditis ..	1
Septicaemia	2	Diphtheria ..	1

There were no deaths from infantile diarrhoea, measles, scarlet fever or enteric fever.

INQUESTS.

Coroners' inquests were held on 37 deaths.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were 3 deaths of Eastbourne mothers in child-birth in 1937. One of these was a case of puerperal fever in an unmarried mental defective. The woman was in a very unsatisfactory condition and it was probably an auto-infection. The second case was one of twins where caesarian section had to be performed when the patient was in a very poor condition to stand the operation. The third case was in a woman who had had eleven previous confinements, the last two stillborn. There was shoulder presentation and the woman died from exhaustion and shock.

Unfortunately these cases resulted in a maternal mortality of 4.7 per 1,000 live births, which is double the Eastbourne average.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TABLE OF CAUSES OF
DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE, 1937.

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH—*continued.*

[illegible]

CANCER.

Eastbourne is not exempt from the increase in the number of cases and of deaths from cancer that has occurred throughout the country in recent years.

This is shewn in the following table :—

Decade.	Average Yearly Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000.	
1894–1903	..	33.2	..	0.718
1904–1913	..	55.8	..	1.097
1914–1923	..	68.9	..	1.343
1924–1933	..	105.8	..	1.818

Year.	Total Net Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000.	
1934	..	113	..	2.0
1935	..	111	..	2.0
1936	..	105	..	1.9
1937	..	117	..	2.1

The increase in population accounts largely for the increase in the number of cases, but the increase in the death-rate per 1,000 of the population shews that there is a definite increase in Cancer as a cause of death. In the last four years the rate of increase has abated though that of 1937 is a little higher.

Part of this increase is due to the increase in average age of the population and greater length of life. This is shewn by the increase in the average age of the fatal cases. In the decade 1894 to 1903, the proportion of deaths under 65 years of age to those over was 57 per cent. This percentage lessened in succeeding decades to 53 per cent., 51 per cent. and 42 per cent., respectively, and in the last four years, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937, has gone down to 41, 32, 47 and 46 per cent., respectively. It is therefore, at ages over 65 that the greater part of the increase in cancer deaths has occurred.

A study of the age incidence of the fatal cases of 1935, 1936 and 1937, and of the parts of the body in which the disease occurred, shews that the deaths from cancer in persons under 65 years of age occur mainly, as regards males, in the stomach and intestines, and, as regards females, in

the breast, stomach, liver, intestines and genital organs (uterus 17, ovary 9 and external organs 4).

In the last three years the ages at death and the location of the disease were as shewn in the following tables.

CANCER DEATHS—AGE GROUPS.

(1935, 1936 AND 1937).

Age Groups.				Males.	Females.
Below 35	..	..	..	1	—
35-40	..	..	..	2	2
40-45	..	..	..	1	8
45-50	..	..	..	5	8
50-55	..	..	..	10	21
55-60	..	..	..	17	16
60-65	..	..	..	15	32
65-70	..	..	..	27	33
70-75	..	..	..	18	30
75-80	..	..	..	19	34
80-85	..	..	..	6	17
85-90	..	..	..	5	4
Over 90	..	..	..	1	1
				—	—
Totals	..	..	..	127	206
				—	—

CANCER DEATHS—LOCALISATION.

(1935, 1936 AND 1937).

Localisation.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Air Passages	..	..	..	6	1	7
Axillary Glands	..	..	..	—	2	2
Breast	..	..	..	—	36	36
Bladder	..	..	..	5	7	12
Brain	..	..	..	—	1	1
Ear	..	..	..	1	1	2
Genital Organs	..	..	..	—	38	38
Intestines—						
Large	..	..	..	34	42	76
Small	..	..	..	2	2	4
Glands of Neck	..	..	..	1	1	2

	Localisation.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Jaw	3	1	4
Kidney	2	2	4
Liver	5	21	26
Lung	11	10	21
Mediastinal	2	2	4
Mouth—							
Tongue	2	1	3
Tonsil	1	—	1
Pancreas	4	3	7
Prostate	16	—	16
Oesophagus	6	3	9
Shoulder	1	—	1
Stomach	25	31	56
Thyroid	—	1	1
					—	—	—
Total	127	206	333
					—	—	—

Cancer deaths at relatively early ages occurred in both sexes in stomach and intestine cases and in the genito-urinary organs and in breast cases. The patients were all over 40 years of age, except in eight cases where the ages were 25, 35 (2), 37, 38 and 40 (3).

TREATMENT.—This may be summed up as operation for removal, radium therapy and X-ray therapy.

Operation.—There are good facilities in Eastbourne for both private and hospital skilled attention.

Radium.—Since 1934 a supply of Radium on loan from the “British Empire Cancer Campaign” has been available at the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital. Cases treated in 1934, two; in 1935, sixteen; in 1936, twenty-six; and in 1937, twenty-one. Other Eastbourne cases have been radium treated at the Leaf Hospital, in London Hospitals and possibly elsewhere.

X-ray.—This may be superficial or deep X-ray treatment. Medium depth and superficial treatment is sometimes carried out locally, but not the Spaulding deep treatment.

The great essential is that the treatment should be early in the disease and that, therefore, diagnosis should be early.

PREVENTION.—There being no local industry likely to induce cancer no steps can be taken in this direction except in general advice, especially in the Maternity Clinic.

It has been seen from the table that most of the cases involve deep seated structures. In uterine cases, care at labour and post-natal attention must be preventive. How far the very large proportion of stomach and intestine cases could be prevented is very doubtful but the ill-usage these organs so often receive in the way of irritation may be a contributory cause.

In the absence of more knowledge as to the nature of cancer and of its causes, both direct and contributory, very little can be done in preventive therapy. Until this condition is altered, the best hope is in early diagnosis and treatment.

There is no clinic for cancer in Eastbourne apart from the work done at the Hospitals and at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. No circular to the public has been issued. It might have more ill effect than use by causing unnecessary alarm.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

Year.	Popula- tion.	AGE GROUPS.						Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
		0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 & over.		
1894	40,694	—	—	—	1	23	12	36	0.87
1895	42,000	—	—	—	1	20	16	37	8.88
1896	43,500	—	—	—	—	24	11	35	0.80
1897	44,500	—	—	—	—	10	7	17	0.38
1898	45,500	—	1	1	—	14	7	23	0.50
1899	47,000	—	—	—	1	17	14	32	0.68
1900	49,000	—	—	—	—	12	10	22	0.44
1901	43,500	—	—	—	—	27	13	40	0.91
1902	44,250	—	—	1	1	24	12	38	0.87
1903	45,000	—	—	1	—	27	24	52	1.15
Total	—	—	1	3	4	198	126	332	—
1904	45,750	—	—	—	—	**	**	54	1.18
1905	46,500	—	—	—	1	29	21	51	1.09
1906	49,000	—	—	—	—	25	25	50	1.02
1907	50,500	—	—	—	1	32	20	53	1.06
1908	51,500	1	—	—	—	20	27	48	0.93
1909	52,000	—	—	1	1	28	20	50	0.96
1910	52,500	—	—	—	—	38	24	62	1.18
1911	52,544	—	—	—	—	27	32	59	1.12
1912	53,500	—	1	—	—	35	28	64	1.19
1913	54,000	—	—	1	—	35	21	67	1.24
Total	—	1	1	2	3	***	***	558	—
1914	54,500	—	—	—	—	35	34	69	1.26
1915	47,125	—	—	—	—	34	17	51	1.08
1916	49,976	—	—	—	—	**	**	65	1.30
1917	44,842	—	—	—	—	33	27	60	1.33
1918	49,682	—	—	—	—	26	21	47	0.94
1919	50,442	—	—	—	—	36	26	62	1.22
1920	50,354	—	—	—	—	26	50	76	1.50
1921	53,600	—	—	—	1	50	50	101	1.88
1922	53,700	—	1	—	2	44	41	88	1.63
1923	53,900	—	—	—	—	37	33	70	1.29
Total	—	—	1	—	3	**	**	689	—
1924	54,830	—	—	—	1	37	44	82	1.49
1925	55,060	—	1	—	1	38	54	94	1.70
1926	56,060	—	—	—	—	45	61	105	1.80
1927	57,000	—	—	—	1	50	59	110	1.90
1928	58,500	—	—	—	—	45	53	98	1.67
1929	58,570	—	—	1	—	48	59	108	1.84
1930	59,000	—	—	—	—	41	63	104	1.50
1931	55,710	—	—	—	—	49	69	118	2.11
1932	57,500	—	—	—	2	45	78	125	2.17
1933	56,550	—	—	—	—	49	65	114	2.0
Total	—	—	1	1	5	447	605	1058	—
1934	56,250	—	—	1	—	46	66	113	2.0
1935	56,100	—	—	—	—	36	75	111	2.0
1936	55,730	—	—	—	—	49	58	105	1.9
1937	55,610	—	—	—	—	55	63	118	2.1

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The nett number of deaths of infants, that is of children under one year of age, was 19 (males, 10 ; females, 9).

Infantile mortality is calculated on the number of births in the same period, and for 1937 was at the rate of 30.84 per 1,000 births.

Nine of the deaths were from prematurity and allied causes, and 13 within 4 weeks of birth.

The following table compares the infant mortality of recent years :—

Year.		Deaths.		Mortality Rate.
1925	..	30	..	45.38
1926	..	31	..	42.64
1927	..	29	..	44.27
1928	..	31	..	42.69
1929	..	34	..	52.87
1930	..	27	..	40.47
1931	..	24	..	36.8
1932	..	31	..	44.2
1933	..	32	..	50
1934	..	28	..	43.5
1935	..	20	..	33.6
1936	..	30	..	46.01

In the closing years of the last century, 1898, 1899 and 1900, the mortality rates were 139, 145 and 121 respectively.

The subjoined table shows the causes of death and the age at death of the infants who died.

One illegitimate child died. The comparative mortality rates of these and of legitimate children are as follows :—

Legitimate infants mortality rate, 31.08 per 1,000 births.

Illegitimate infants mortality rate, 27.02 per 1,000 births.

The figures are too small for reliance to be placed on comparative death-rates.

Throughout England and Wales the illegitimate rate is about double the legitimate, but the difference has not been as a rule so marked in Eastbourne, in spite of the low total rate.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1937 was 58 per 1,000 births, or 27.16 per 1,000 births more than that of Eastbourne .

The steps taken to prevent infant mortality are detailed in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this report.

I have included in this report a table showing the causes of deaths of infants for the past 44 years. The table is arranged in 10-year periods to show the directions in which the reduction in infantile mortality has occurred.

AGES AT DEATH OF INFANTS.

Causes of Death.	Total.	Under 1 wk.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.
Premature Birth ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Defects ..	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia and Bronchitis ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Atelectasis ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Suffocation ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Not Certified ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	19	12	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	1

INFANT DEATHS, 1894-1937.

Diseases.	ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR 10 YEARS.				1934	1935	1936	1937
	1894- 1903	1904- 1913	1914- 1923	1924- 1933				
Measles	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	4.3	2.0	2.0	1.1	1	1	2	—
Chicken Pox	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea—Enteritis and Gastro Enteritis	24.7	11.2	5.0	1.0	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	19.2	17.5	11.8	8.8	5	7	11	—
Congenital Defects	2.8	5.0	2.9	3.7	5	2	1	—
Debility—Marasmus	8.8	7.8	8.0	3.6	3	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	—	—	1	—
Mesenterica—Tubercle	4.5	2.0	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
Disordered Dentition—Teething	0.5	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	6.2	1.8	1.8	1.0	2	—	1	—
Bronchitis	8.9	5.3	2.9	0.9	—	2	—	—
Broncho-Pneumonia—Other Respiratory Diseases	3.7	6.4	4.3	3.9	7	4	3	—
Pericarditis—Heart Diseases	1.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
Gastritis—Stomach Diseases, etc.	3.9	0.6	1.3	0.3	2	1	—	—
Accidental	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	—
Cellulitis	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	0.1	0.5	1.0	—	—	1	—
Heat Stroke	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Intussusception	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—
Eczema	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	1	1	—	—
Death during Operation	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	1	—	2	—
Meningitis—Inflammation of Brain Other Diseases—Nervous System	2.3	1.3	0.1	0.5	—	—	1	—
Intestinal Obstruction	0.7	—	0.1	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Lymphatic System	—	—	0.3	0.2	1	—	1	—
Ill Defined—Not Certified	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	1	1	—
Liver Diseases	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.3	—	—	1	—
Found Dead	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—
Ear Disease	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis—Brights Disease	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	1	—
Abscesses	0.5	—	—	0.2	—	—	1	—
Purpura	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhage from Bowels	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Murder—Manslaughter	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
Want of Breast Milk—Starvation	0.2	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Septic Diseases	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	0.5	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Other Constitutional Diseases	0.2	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	0.8	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
	2.7	12.6	2.8	0.3	—	—	2	—
Total Deaths	108.5	79.3	52.3	30	28	20	30	1
Infantile Mortality Rate	118.2	96.6	68.8	45.7	43.5	33.6	46.0	3
Total Births	917.3	891.3	759.8	673.7	643	594	652	6

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHORITY.

1. GENERAL.—St. Mary's Hospital, formerly the Poor Law Infirmary, was transferred to the Council on April 1st, 1930. The hospital is under the care of the Public Assistance Committee, and not "appropriated." As from the 1st April, 1937, the hospital has been administered under Part IV. of the Public Assistance Order, 1930, which means that the hospital, as from this date has been administered as an establishment separate from the Institution. The accommodation is as follows: for males, 50; for females, 102; for maternity cases, 6; for children, 42; and for infirm persons requiring hospital care, 44. There are also 6 cots in the maternity unit, and one isolation bed and cot in the same unit, making a total of 252 beds. A summary of this hospital's work in 1937 will be found in the report.

2. FEVER —The Municipal Fever Hospital situated at the west end of the Borough in East Dean Road, at the end of the slope of the downs, has 62 beds in seven blocks. It is supported mainly by the Council, but there were contributions of £153 from the Schools' Associations for the use of special blocks. No charge is made to residents. Other patients during the year paid £600 (financial year, April 1st, 1937 to March 31st, 1938). This amount was mostly paid by the Hailsham Rural District Council whose cases are now received in the Borough Hospital since 1st April, 1937.

3. SMALL-POX.—The Small-Pox Hospital of 18 beds in three wards, is situated on the Crumb'les near the sea and just outside the Borough in the parish of Westham.

4. TUBERCULOSIS.—The Gildredge Hospital is situated within the Borough and at the foot of the Downs. There are 24 beds in bungalows of two beds each; 12 are for men and 12 for women. Occasional part payments are obtained, but none were received in 1937.

5. MATERNITY.—The Municipal Maternity Home of 16 beds is situated at 9 Upperton Road, in the centre of the Borough. An extension was being carried out during the year which, when completed, will increase the accommodation to 25 beds. It is supported by the Council with the aid of fees.

HOSPITALS NOT PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

	No. of Beds.
Princess Alice Memorial Hospital	120
Leaf Homoeopathic Hospital	31
Royal Eye Hospital	14
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital	20

Out-patients are not provided for at the Hospitals except in special cases.

The Council pays £1. 7s. 6d. per case to the Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital for children operated on for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and occasionally for similar cases at the Leaf Homoeopathic Hospital. This fee was increased in November, 1937, to £2. 2s. per case.

There is an institution for unmarried mothers and illegitimate infants. It is also a maternity home for such cases. The Council provides part payment for not more than five of the mothers from the district.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—For infectious cases two motor ambulances are provided. For other cases there is a motor ambulance managed by the police, and two by the local St. John Ambulance Division.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES, 1937.

1. Maternity and Child Welfare—

- (a) Avenue House.—Doctor's, nurses' and waiting rooms
- (b) Acacia Villa, Seaside.—Doctor's and waiting rooms.
- (c) Maternity Home.—Doctor's, nurses, changing and waiting rooms.
- (d) Hampden Park Hall.—Doctor's and waiting rooms.

2. School Clinics.—General, Ophthalmic, Ear, Minor Ailments, Dental and Orthopaedic—

(a) Avenue House.

(b) Acacia Villa.

(c) Hampden Park Hall.

The same rooms are used as for maternity and child welfare at different hours.

(d) Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. — Tonsil and adenoid operations.

(e) Orthopaedic Clinic.—Avenue House. Arrangements for orthopaedic and light treatment and for massage.

(f) The children at the Open Air School are dealt with there, as far as possible.

3. Tuberculosis Clinic—

At Avenue House. — Doctor's, changing and waiting rooms.

4. Venereal Diseases Clinic—

At Avenue House.—Doctor's, nurses', changing, waiting and irrigation rooms.

All these clinics are provided by the Local Authority except that for the accommodation for tonsil and adenoid operations which are paid for by the Authority. This clinic with bed for at least one night and generally two or three nights, is provided by the Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital.

5. Fractures Clinic—

At the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital. This was established on 1st April, 1936.

6. Mental Ailments Clinic—

At the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital. Particulars are given later in this report.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

A list of the Public Health Officers is set out at the commencement of this report.

The medical officers and the nurses are also officers of the school medical service, otherwise full-time officers.

The names and qualifications are given in the list of officers.

As so much of the meat of Eastbourne is slaughtered in the surrounding rural district, an arrangement was made and commenced to be operative on December 3rd, 1928, whereby the Eastbourne Council paid £100 per annum towards the salary of a meat inspector appointed by the Rural District Authority. This has been re-confirmed on the appointment of another inspector, but will terminate on the enlargement of the Borough which will include the slaughter houses affected.

The nominal appointment, unpaid, of an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, which was made in August, 1923, to enable the local Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. to enter slaughterhouses to see the methods of killing used, continues.

The Local Authority has six female Health Visitors, whose duties are as follows :—One Superintendent, who is Inspector of Midwives and attends at clinics ; four have a district each for maternity and child welfare work, and for school medical work, and also assist at clinics. The sixth is to have a district allotted, but in 1937 acted for the most part as a Tuberculosis and Clinic nurse.

The Municipal Midwife is attached to and resident at the Maternity Home. There is no subsidy for any other midwife.

MIDWIVES.—The number of midwives who notified their intention to practice during 1937 was 34. The Local Authority employed 7 in the Maternity Home and 1 in external practice and 11 in St. Mary's Hospital. Four were in private nursing homes, 3 at the Bell Hostel and 8 in general practice, only 2 of whom were in regular practice.

HOME NURSING.

Home nursing is carried out by voluntary associations, and particularly by the nurses of the parish churches. Payments are made to the following of these by the Local Authority :—£30 annually to the Hampden Park District Nursing Association, £50 to the Christ Church Nursing Association, £30 to the All Souls' Nursing Association and £30 to the St. Andrew's Nursing Association.

The local associations kindly co-operate with the staff of the Authority when necessary.

General nursing in the home for those of limited means is provided by the above associations. The co-ordination with the Authority beyond the financial contribution is only that of friendly exchange of information and mutual help if occasion arises.

CHEMICAL WORK.

The Public Analyst carries out this work, except for a weekly partial analysis of water by the Medical Officer of Health. Details are given elsewhere in this report.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

Visiting Officer : THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

No. of applications for registration during 1937	..	5
Total number of homes registered	.. ..	5
No. of orders refusing or cancelling registration	..	—
No. of appeals against such orders	.. ..	—
No. of appeals confirmed or disallowed	.. ..	—
No. of applications for exemption from registration	..	—
No. of these withdrawn or refused	.. ..	—
No. of these granted	.. ..	—
Total number of homes on the register, Dec. 31st, 1937..		24

MUNICIPAL CLEANSING STATION.

One bath and disinfecter is provided. It was not used during 1937.

PROVISION FOR PERSONS WHOSE HOUSES WERE BEING DISINFECTED.

Rooms are provided for this purpose at Acacia Villa, Seaside.

THE LOCAL ACTS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS

in force in the district are as follows :—

Eastbourne Improvement Acts, 1879 and 1885.

The Eastbourne Improvement Act, 1885, Amendment Act, 1892.

Eastbourne Corporation Acts, 1902, 1920 and 1926.

ADOPTED ACTS.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, sections 1 to 4, 16, and 18 to 24.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts I., II., III., IV., and V. (subject to the repeals effected in Parts I. and III. by the Public Health Act, 1936).

Public Libraries Act, 1892.

*Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, sections 17, 19, 21, 22, 27 (temporary buildings for territorial force excepted), 28 and 33 in Part II., section 54 in Part IV., Part VI., section 81, 85 and 86 in Part VII., Part IX., and section 94 and 95 in Part X.

Public Health Act, 1925, sections 13, 15 to 19, 21 to 26, 28 to 33, and 35.

These are for the most part administered by the Sanitary Authority through the Public Health Department.

GENERAL.

The amount of relief expended by the Council from April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938, was £14,219. 2s. 3d. ; Poor Relief and Public Assistance, £13,605. 10s. 1d. ; Unemployment Relief, £613. 12s. 2d.

The arrangements made for relief were adequate.

* The following provisions of the Eastbourne Improvement Act, 1885, are repealed by the Order applying this Act, viz. :—Sect. 90 and Sect. 92 so far as the latter relates to any purpose of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

HOSPITALS—HOSPITALS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	Beds.			Used by	Management.	Medical Staff.	Consulting Staff.	Nursing Staff.
			Male.	Female.	Children.					
Princess Alice Memorial Hospital.	Carew Road, Eastbourne.	(a) Medical. (b) Surgical. (c) Children.	44 single beds for male or female and 1 for female.	47 bed wards	26	Eastbourne and surrounding District.	Princess Alice Memorial Hosp. Voluntary Committee.	2 Res. Med. Officers 9 Vis. Sur. & Phys. 2 Visiting Dental Surgeons.	8 Consultants (Specialists)	1 Matron, 2 Masseuses, 10 Sisters, 9 Staff Nurses, 29 Prob. Nurses.
Leaf Homoeopathic Cottage Hospital.	St. Anne's Road, Eastbourne.	(a) Medical. (b) Surgical. (c) Children.	9 private wards	9 single	6	Eastbourne and surrounding District.	Leaf Hospital Voluntary Committee.	4 Visit. Physicians 1 Visit. Surgeon & Assist. Surgeon. 1 Vis. Dental Surg. 1 Res. House Surg.	6 Consultants	1 Matron, 4 Sis., 5 Staff Nurses, 2 Junior Nurses
St. Mary's Hospital.	Church Street, Eastbourne.	(a) Medical (b) Surgical (c) Children (d) Chron. Sick. (e) Maternity.	50 27 — — —	102 17 6* — —	42 — — — —	Eastbourne. 12 Beds reserved for East Sussex County Council.	Borough Council Committee.	1 Surgeon and others as required.	1 Matron.	1 Deputy Matron and Home Sister, 1 Sis. Tutor, 1 Night Sister, 1 Mass.-Elec. Sis., 4 Sisters, 11 Staff Nurses, 33 Prob. Nurses, 1 Asst. Nurse, 1 Female Infirmary Attendant, 1 Matron, 1 Charge Nurse, 1 Staff Nurse, 6 Asst. Nurses, 4 Temp. Nurses. As required from Isolation Hosp.
Borough Isolation Hospital.	East Dean Road, Eastbourne.	Infectious Illnesses.	—	62	—	Eastbourne, Hailsham R.D.	Borough Council Committee.	Medical Officer of Health (Non-Resident).	As required.	
Langney Hospital.	Langney, Hailsham R.D.	Small-Pox.	—	18	—	Eastbourne.	Borough Council Committee.	Medical Officer of Health (Non-Resident). M.O.H. 1 Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. M.O.H. Private Practitioners attend their own cases.	As required.	
Gildredge Hospital.	Upwick, Eastbourne.	Tuberculosis.	12	12	—	Eastbourne.	Borough Council Committee.		As required.	1 Matron, 1 Sister, 3 Nurses, 1 Matron, 1 Sister, 5 Pupil Midwives 1 Prob. Nurse.
Municipal Maternity Home.	9 Upperton Rd., Eastbourne.	Maternity.	—	16	—	Eastbourne.	Borough Council Committee.		1 Consultant Gynaecologist	
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital.	49 Cavendish Pl., Eastbourne.	Ear, Nose and Throat.	3 Paying Beds.	4	10	Eastbourne and surrounding District.	Voluntary Committee.	1 Aural Surgeon. 1 General Surgeon 2 Anaesthetists. 1 House Surgeon. 1 Medical Attendant.	1 Consultant Surgeon.	3 Staff Nurses, 2 Prob. Nurses, 1 Matron, 1 Nurse, 2 Prob. Nurses.
Royal Eye Hospital.	49 Pevensey Rd., Eastbourne.	Ophthalmic.	6	8	—	Eastbourne and surrounding District.	Voluntary Committee.		2 Consultants	

HOSPITALS OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH IN WHICH BEDS ARE RETAINED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	Number of Beds Retained.			Management.
			Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren.	
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.	Stanmore, Middlesex	Orthopaedic	—	—	5	Voluntary Committee.
Brighton County Borough Mental Hospital.	Haywards Heath	Mental Diseases	Min. 110. Extra beds as required.	—	—	Brighton County Borough Council.
East Sussex County Mental Hospital.	Hellingly	Mental Diseases	—	—	14	East Sussex County Council.
Brentnry Colony	Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.	Mental Defectives	5	—	—	Voluntary Committee.

HOSPITAL DETAILS.

Service for which available.	Hospital.	Beds.		
		Male.	Female.	Children.
*General Medical .. } *General Surgical .. } Children }	Princess Alice Memorial Hospital ..	44 plus 2 single beds for males or females and 1 for female	47	26
	Leaf Homoeopathic Cottage Hospital ..	9 plus 6 private wards	9	6
	St. Mary's Hospital	50	102	42
Maternity	Municipal Maternity Home	—	16	—
	St. Mary's Hospital	—	6	—
	Bell Hostel	—	1	—
Venereal Diseases	No fixed arrangement.			
†Tuberculosis	Gildredge Hospital	12	12	—
Chronic Sick	St. Mary's Hospital	27	17	—
Mental	Brighton County Borough Mental Hospital, Haywards Heath		110	
	East Sussex County Mental Hospital Hellingly	—	—	14
*Mental Deficiency	Brentry Colony, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol	5	—	—
*Orthopaedic	Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, Middlesex	—	—	5
Ear, Nose and Throat	Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Eastbourne	3 3 Paying Beds	4	10
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Eastbourne	}	62	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Eastbourne			
General Infectious Diseases ..	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Eastbourne			
Small-Pox	Langney Hospital, Eastbourne ..		18	
Ophthalmic	Royal Eye Hospital, Eastbourne ..	6	8	—

* Additional beds are secured in Institutions outside the Borough for special cases when necessary.

† Patients requiring Sanatorium treatment are sent to Institutions outside the Borough, principally to Grosvenor Sanatorium, Ashford, Kent.

There has been no occasion to meet in 1937 any Committee under section 13 of the Local Government Act, 1936, but a joint Committee exists which would be consulted if occasion arose.

The Princess Alice Memorial Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital are full training schools for nurses.

The Municipal Maternity Home is a training school for midwives.

LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS
BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY TO HOSPITALS,
NURSING ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

	£	s.	d.
Princess Alice Memorial Hospital	65	0	0
Leaf Homoeopathic Cottage Hospital	15	15	0
Eastbourne Royal Eye Hospital	10	10	0
Royal Surgical Aid Society	15	15	0
Eastbourne Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital ..	10	10	0
Christ Church, etc., Nursing Association ..	50	0	0
Hampden Park Nursing Association	30	0	0
All Souls' Church Nursing Association	30	0	0
St. Andrew's Nursing Association	30	0	0
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children	5	5	0
House of the Good Shepherd	5	0	0
Mental After-Care Association	2	2	0
Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Association	5	5	0
National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child	2	2	0
British Red Cross Society	10	0	0
Industrial Health and Education Society ..	2	2	0
Royal Blind Pensions Society	2	2	0
Chichester Diocesan Deaf and Dumb Association	4	4	0
British Social Hygiene Council	9	6	0
National Institute for the Blind	14	0	0
Central Association for Mental Welfare	3	0	0

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Statutory Committee formed according to the Act of 1918 is a Sub-Committee of the Sanitary and Public Health Committee, and is composed of five members of that Committee, and two co-opted ladies.

Under the Public Assistance Scheme of the Council, matters pertaining to children including those in institutions and dealt with by the Guardians until April 1st, 1930, are managed by this Committee.

GENERAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There are three centres. The principal centre is at Avenue House, and the others at Acacia Villa, Seaside, and Hampden Park.

- (a) A MOTHERS' AND INFANTS' CLINIC is held at 2 p.m. at Avenue House on Tuesdays and Wednesdays ; at Acacia Villa, Seaside, on Fridays at 2 p.m. ; and at the Hampden Park Hall on Mondays at 2 p.m.

Dr. Fenton is the Clinical Medical Officer, and Miss R. Clark the superintendent nurse.

The work of the clinic includes advice to mothers, and attention to minor ailments of infants and children under school age for which ordinary medical attention is rarely, if ever, obtained. The work is mainly preventive. Cases are sometimes referred to medical practitioners, and *vice versa*. Short demonstrations in such matters as washing and dressing infants are given. Light refreshments are provided by some ladies kindly interested in the clinics.

The attendances at the clinics in 1937 were 10,455 of 1,138 children, 660 under one year of age, 166 between one and two years, and 312 aged two, three and four years. The attendances in 1936 and 1935 were 9,328 and 9,400 respectively. 303 mothers attended for advice on 1,500 occasions.

The staff at the centres included the Superintendent Nurse, Miss R. Clark, and Nurses Simmonds, Curtis, Mack and Ward. These nurses were also engaged in home visiting. The Superintendent gives one-quarter of her time, three nurses half their time and one nurse three-quarters of her time to maternity and child welfare, the remainder of the time being occupied by them as school nurses in their separate districts of the Borough.

The figures as to those attending at Acacia Villa in 1937 are included in the summary above. There were 3,370 attendances of 395 children, 232 under one year of age, 59 between one and two, and 104 aged two, three and four, 552 attendances of 116 mothers and 82 attendances of 25 expectant mothers.

The attendances of children in 1936 and 1935 were 4,729 and 3,430 respectively.

The following are the figures as to those attending at the Hampden Park clinic, included in the summary above:—There were 2,472 attendances of 231 children, 119 under one year of age, 35 between one and two, and 77 aged two, three and four years, 379 attendances of 61 mothers and 52 attendances of 22 expectant mothers.

The attendances of children 1936 and 1935 were 1,856 and 1,888 respectively.

- (b) HOME VISITING.—The Borough is divided for this purpose into four districts, each having its own Nurse Visitor. The visits paid numbered 8,813 in 1937, and were as follows:—To expectant mothers, 435; to infants under one year, 4,035; and to children aged one to five years, 4,343. The percentage of the births which took place in Eastbourne notified to the Medical Officer of Health in 1937 was 97.5% or all but 18. In the cases of 487 births, or 67% of the total number, visits were made. The Notification of Births Act enables

the nurses to make visits within two or three days of a birth.

The department receives notices from the Maternity Home and from St. Mary's Hospital when maternity cases are discharged, and is thus able to keep in touch with the cases born in the Home and St. Mary's. The Municipal Midwife's cases are followed up when the midwife ceases to attend.

- (c) ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.—(i.) At Avenue House, Acacia Villa and Hampden Park on Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays at 2 p.m. respectively, in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. Number of attendances, 171 of 89 expectant mothers.

(ii.) At the Maternity Home, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

Number of expectant mothers attending.. 364

Number of attendances 2408

Number of visits of general practitioners

to their patients at this clinic 284

The number of practitioners' visits was 26 more than in the previous year.

The majority of the cases were normal and required information on minor matters only.

There were 31 abnormal cases, viz. :—

Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	4
Breathlessness	..	..	..	..	3
Carious Teeth	..	..	..	..	5
Giddiness	..	..	..	..	1
Lump in Groin	..	..	..	..	1
History of acute Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	1
Disproportion	..	..	..	..	2
Cough	..	..	..	..	1
Fainting attacks	..	..	..	..	3
Lump in Breast	..	..	..	..	1
Obesity (? presentation)	..	..	..	..	1

Transverse lie	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	1
Small Pelvis..	..	..	..	..	1
Breech presentation	..	..	..	..	2
Headache	..	..	..	..	1
Vaginal discharge	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea and sickness	..	..	..	..	1

Some of these cases were serious and the ante-natal attention very valuable. General advice to the mothers was also given as regards the hygiene of pregnancy.

(iii.) Visits to ante-natal cases in their own home by nurses, 435.

There are special arrangements at the Maternity Home to enable efficient ante-natal work to be carried out.

As 47% of the births are attended under the arrangements at the Home, ante-natal attendance is insisted on in about half the total pregnancies in the Borough. Including births at St. Mary's, where ante-natal work is also carried out when possible in the cases to be admitted, this percentage is increased to 58%, in addition to voluntary attendances in other cases.

The co-operation of practitioners is invited and presents no difficulties, their wishes always receiving attention.

- (d) POST-NATAL CLINIC.—Advice in this respect has been given, especially at the Maternity Home.
- (e) FOOD was distributed in 1937 in the form of dried or new milk for expectant and nursing mothers, and young children.

In connection with milk distribution, the scale of income (less rent paid) per member of the family, adopted in accordance with Circular 185 of 31st March, 1921, is as follows :—

Number in Family.		Free Milk.		Milk at Half Cost.	
1	..	5	0	..	6 0
2	..	5	0	..	6 0
3	..	5	0	..	6 0
4	..	4	6	..	5 6
5	..	4	6	..	5 6
6	..	4	6	..	5 6
7	..	4	6	..	5 6
8	..	4	6	..	5 6
9	..	4	6	..	5 6
10	..	4	0	..	5 0
11	..	4	0	..	5 0
12	..	4	0	..	5 0

Applicants for milk are required to fill up a form giving particulars of their income and rent paid. These forms are verified and milk granted in accordance with the above scale. In some special cases extra milk was allowed, although the income was beyond the scale.

The recipient's own dairyman is given an order for the increased supply, partly in the hope that it may help to avoid the difficulty of the extra supply being used to replace instead of to augment the milk supplied to the family generally.

(i.) *New Milk.*—

The total amount for which orders were given was 15,512 pints. Care was exercised to be sure that necessitous cases got the milk, and that, on the other hand, none was given in unnecessary cases. One hundred and sixty-six families received milk, 114 receiving it free, 22 partly free and partly at half cost during the issue, and 30 at half cost entirely, some families having it for two of the reasons set out :—

Expectant mothers..	..	..	29
Nursing mothers	..	..	49
Infants	..	..	116

Amount allowed—One pint daily.

Average length of time allowed—13.2 weeks.

(ii.) *Dried Milk*.—

Number receiving—

Infants	..	..	..	287
Nursing mothers	..	..	..	4
Expectant mothers..	..	..	..	2
Number paying full cost price	..	..	..	234
Number paying part cost	..	..	..	12
Number receiving free	..	..	..	47

Dried milk used—"Cow and Gate" and "Almata."

Other special foods, etc., supplied through the Clinic are Chymol, Virol, Cod Liver Oil and Cod Liver Oil and Malt.

In special cases chemists' vouchers are given for "Allenbury's" and "Trufood" to enable mothers to get these foods at a special rate.

- (f) BOARDING-OUT.—At the commencement of 1937 there were 11 children (8 males and 3 females) boarded-out by the Local Authority, 4 being in Eastbourne, 6 in the area of the East Sussex County Council and one in Kent. During the year one male was removed from boarding-out to the Cottage Homes, and the chargeability of one male transferred to another Authority. At the end of the year there were 6 males and 3 females boarded-out. The cases boarded-out in the county area are visited by the Visitors of the East Sussex County Council, who send reports to the Local Authority, and those boarded-out in the Borough are regularly visited by the Health Visitors.

- (g) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.—The duties under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, and the Public Health Act, 1936, with regard to infant life protection were carried out by the department, five of the Health Visitors being appointed visitors under the Act.

At the commencement of the year there were 40 foster parents on the register receiving 51 infants for fee or reward. During the year 41 new

infants were added to the register, 31 removed on their return to parents and relatives, 2 on reaching nine years of age and one died. Eight infants were transferred from their foster mothers to other foster mothers.

Twenty-eight new registrations of foster mothers were made, and 28 were removed from the register on relinquishing the care of infants.

At the end of 1937 there were 40 foster mothers on the register receiving 58 children.

Under the Act, notification was received from two private schools of 10 children under the age of 9 years.

- (h) UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—Temporary homes were provided for 7 of these cases. The estimates were framed to allow provision to be made for 5 cases at any one time up to twelve months from the date of birth.

Bell Hostel.—This hostel provides a local means of dealing with unmarried mothers and illegitimate babies, including “confinement.” The premises are excellent for the purpose, and the Committee carries out most useful work. There are 16 beds. During 1937, 27 confinements took place in the hostel. The hostel has now additional premises for the children of unmarried mothers.

The charges to the Council were as follows :—
25s. per week until the mothers went to work,
then 20s. per week.

There were 3 unmarried mothers and their infants, and 2 other illegitimate infants in the hostel on 1st January, 1937, at the cost of the Local Authority.

Seven unmarried mothers and 3 other infants were admitted during the year, and 6 unmarried mothers and 2 other infants were discharged, leaving 4 unmarried mothers and infants and 3 other infants in the Hostel at the end of the year.

The infant mortality rate of illegitimate infants in 1937 was 27.02 per 1,000 births ; that of legitimate infants 31.08 per 1,000 births.

- (i) MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME, 9 UPPERTON ROAD.—
Consulting Obstetric Surgeon : Dr. A. H. CROOK.
Matron : Miss MACINTOSH.

This Home is being extended from sixteen beds to twenty-five and is being brought generally up-to-date. This involved alterations in the later months of 1937, which made the work difficult and temporarily reduced the number of available beds to twelve. The twenty-five beds will be available in May, 1938, and are all situated in the new extension. The maternity and nursing quarters will not be, as heretofore, in contact with the staff residential quarters.

The following table shows the use which is made of the Home :—

Year.	Total No. of Births	Births in Municipal Maternity Home.	Percentage of Total Births taking place in Home.
1920	996	73*	7.3%*
1921	813	113	13.9%
1922	699	99	14.1%
1923	738	134	18.1%
1924	672	144	21.4%
1925	699	147	21.3%
1926	766	191	24.9%
1927	696	203	29.1%
1928	757	240	31.7%
1929	674	221	32.7%
1930	703	248	35.2%
1931	728	264	36.2%
1932	758	252	33.2%
1933	749	265	35.3%
1934	718	260	36.2%
1935	674	256	37.8%
1936	769	268	34.8%
1937	726	237†	32.6%

*Part Year only.

† Temporary reduction in number of beds from 16 to 12.

Altogether there have been 3,615 births in the Home up to the end of 1937.

Two hundred and thirty-five mothers were admitted for confinement and 237 children were born, of whom 8 were still-born or immature births. There were two cases of twins. Two other cases were admitted for ante-natal attention and one case was admitted and transferred to the local general hospital before confinement.

The ante-natal work at this Home continues to increase. The mother's own medical attendant is invited to attend and the services of the medical staff are otherwise available.

MATERNITY HOME. MATERNITY CASES.
Return for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

1. Total number of cases admitted :—

For confinement	235
For ante-natal attention	3
	— 238
2. Average duration of stay 15 days
3. Number of cases delivered by :—
 - (a) Midwives, 126 ; 53.7%.
 - (b) Doctors, 109 ; 46.3%.
4. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife, with reason for requiring assistance :—
 - (a) *During Labour*—

Prolonged second stage	4
Delayed second stage	2
 - (b) *After Labour*—

Inflamed veins	2
Torn perineum	27
Influenza	1
 - (c) *For Infant*—

Feebleness	2
Nasal Discharge	1
5. Number of cases notified as puerperal fever, with result of treatment in each case, Nil.
6. Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia (*i.e.*, rise of temperature above 100.4° for 24 hours, or its recurrence within that period), 2.
7. Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum, Nil.
8. Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the institution, with reasons why they were not breast fed :—

Mother in unfit condition	3
Insufficient milk	5
Poor condition of infant	1
Retracted nipples	1
Prematurity	2
Infant's refusal	1
9. Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, with result of treatment in each case, Nil.
10. Number of maternal deaths, with cause, Nil.
11. Number of foetal deaths (still-born or within 10 days of birth) and their causes, and the result of the post-mortem examination, if obtainable :—

Still births	8
Deaths	6

 - (1) Prematurity.
 - (2) (a) Imperfect development ; (b) congenital malformation.

- (3) Bronchitis.
- (4) (a) Inanition ; (b) premature birth.
- (5) Congenital heart disease and malformation of the heart.
- (6) (a) Heart failure ; (b) congenital heart disease.

The infant mortality rate for the first fortnight after birth in the Home was 26.2 per 1,000 births.

The patients are attended by their own medical attendant if they wish ; otherwise by the matron and staff.

The charge for patients is £2. 2s. per week, for non-residents the charge is the current cost per patient per week. Occasionally higher fees are paid, and in suitable cases charges are remitted in part.

In the case of the 237 patients admitted, full charges were paid in 215 cases and part charges were paid in 22 cases.

The Home is sanctioned as a training centre for midwives, and particulars as to this branch of the work are as follows :—seven nurses were taken for training, all of whom sat for their C.M.B. Certificate, and passed the examination.

(j) INFANT WELFARE LECTURES.—In connection with the institution, two courses of lectures and training in the care of infants were given. Beside the staff, 11 persons attended the courses. Examinations were held, 10 certificates being awarded.

(k) MUNICIPAL MIDWIFE.—The municipal midwife for external work who lives at the Maternity Home was Miss P. Bavington. The work is directed from the Home. In 1937, 106 confinement cases were attended in various parts of the Borough, 22 of these were doctors' cases and 84 were managed by the midwife herself. There was one case of miscarriage. In 1936 there were 133 cases attended.

The total number of ante-natal visits paid by the municipal midwife was 534 and patients paid

334 visits to the ante-natal staff at the Maternity Home.

Medical assistance was sought by the municipal midwife in 24 cases, viz. :—

ANTE-NATAL.

Pain in cardiac region	..	..	1
Blow in chest	..	..	1
Pain in right side	..	..	1
Illness—28 weeks pregnancy	..		1
Varicose veins	..	..	1
Vaginal discharge	..	..	1
Albuminuria	..	..	1

DURING LABOUR.

Delayed second stage	2
----------------------	----	----	---

AFTER LABOUR.

Ruptured perineum	..	..	5
Phlebitis	..	..	1
Fainting attacks	..	..	1
Pyrexia	..	..	5

FOR THE INFANT.

Sudden illness	..	..	1
Dangerous prematurity	..	..	1
Excessive vomiting	..	..	1

The fee has been 30/- to bring it into line with the charges of other midwives. In a few cases it was partially or wholly remitted owing to financial difficulties of the families.

(l) MATERNITY BLOCK, ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL (PUBLIC ASSISTANCE HOSPITAL).—The following is the return relating to this maternity block :—

1. Number of beds in the block, 6, plus 1 bed in an isolation ward.
2. Number of cases admitted during the year, 90.
3. Average duration of stay, 34 days.

4. Number of cases delivered by—
 - (a) Midwives, 78.
 - (b) Doctors, 12.
5. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife, 17.
6. Number of cases notified as—
 - (a) Puerperal fever, 1.
 - (b) Puerperal pyrexia, Nil.
7. Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum, Nil.
8. Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the institution, 5.
9. Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, Nil.
10. (a) Number of maternal deaths, 2.
 (b) Cause of death.—
 - (i.) 1 (a) Puerperal sepsis ; (b) secondary anaemia due to post partum haemorrhage.
 - (ii.) 1 (a) Hyperemesis gravidarum ; (b) Toxaemia of pregnancy.
11. Number of infant deaths—
 - (i.) Still-born, 9.
 - (ii.) Within ten days of birth, 5.
 The number of live births was 84.

The births in Eastbourne which took place under the supervision of the officers of the Local Authority, *i.e.*, at the Maternity Home, under the Municipal Midwife and at St. Mary's Hospital, numbered 426 or 58 per cent. of the total.

- (m) MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.—Thirty-four registered midwives (one untrained) gave notice of their intention to practise during 1937. Of these, 21 were practising in institutions, 4 in private nursing homes, 1 acted as the external municipal midwife, and only 2 practised regularly outside institutions.

They are inspected by the superintendent nurse, herself a qualified midwife, and by the medical officers when necessary. The visits paid by the superintendent nurse during the year numbered 54. Those in the Institutions are inspected by the Medical Staff and Matrons.

Midwives attended 83 per cent. of the total births notified during 1937.

The following notices which midwives are required to send to the Local Authority were received :—

Birth of still-born child	2
Liability to be a source of infection ..	1
Laying out of a dead body ..	1
Artificial Feeding	6
Death	2

Medical assistance was sought, apart from Maternity Home and municipal midwife cases, by midwives in 38 cases during 1937, viz., for the mother, 27 cases ; and for the infant, 11 cases.

For the mother—

Sub-involution	1
Prolonged labour	3
Albuminuria	3
Breech presentation	1
Ruptured perineum	11
Haematoma of vulva	1
Contracted pelvis	1
Phlebitis	1
Inflamed veins	3
Rise of temperature	2

For the infant—

Inflammation of eyes	1
Discharging eye	3
Sticky eye	1
Convulsions	1
Prematurity	1
Dangerous feebleness	1

Malformation	1
Difficulty in breathing ..	1
Vomiting blood	1

The scale of fees arranged by the Ministry of Health was adhered to and where possible refunded amounts were obtained from the patients.

- (n) HOME HELP. — The Home Help (Mrs. Hicks) attended 54 cases during the year, viz., 40 homes, for household duties in maternity cases and 14 homes for ordinary relief work (for expectant or nursing mothers or during illness of children).
- (o) HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—*The Borough Hospital provides accommodation for puerperal fever, ophthalmia, measles and other infectious ailments.

The Princess Alice Memorial Hospital provides for some abnormal confinements if required.

*The Maternity Home at 9 Upperton Road provides for confinements of married women only. Sixteen beds.

*St. Mary's Hospital (late Guardians' Institution) has an excellent maternity block for 7 cases.

The Bell Hostel, Salehurst Road, provides for unmarried mothers and their infants. Some cases are paid for by the Local Authority, as described above. Sixteen beds.

* Municipal Hospitals.

- (p) CRECHE.—Since March, 1926, there has been no Creche in Eastbourne. The attendance at the Creche was very small and the cost very great.
- (q) DENTAL WORK.—Mothers (prospective and actual) are occasionally assisted as regards dental work and dentures. The following dental assistance was given in 25 cases :—

Extractions and plate	23
Extractions only	1
Repairs to plate	1
Mothers paying full cost	3

Mothers paying part cost	3
Free cases	19

- (r) CLINIC STAFF.—Five part-time health visitors, one 75%, three 50% and one 25% time, who also assisted in school medical work.

The clerical work is carried out by the clerical staff of the Public Health Department.

- (s) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Two cases were notified in 1937 ; no injury to vision resulted.

- (t) HAMPDEN PARK DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.—The Local Authority has agreed with the association for the use of its nurse in some maternity (not as midwife) and child welfare cases in the district. A retaining contribution of £30 per annum is paid to the association by the Council.

The following figures for 1937 show the extent of the work of the association :—

Number of maternity cases ..	8
Number of ante-natal visits ..	119
Visits to children under 1 ..	291
Visits to children between 1 and 5	93

- (u) VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE.—Some ladies give practical help at the clinics in providing light refreshments for the mothers.
- (v) BREAST FEEDING.—Four hundred and forty-two of the births were followed up for twelve months to ascertain the state of breast feeding. Of these, 174 mothers fed the babies naturally for nine months, in 247 instances the babies were partly breast fed, and 21 were hand fed from birth. Of the 247 partly breast fed babies, 37 were breast fed for seven months and over, 93 from three to six months, 48 for two months and 69 for one month.
- (w) ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.—The Council's orthopaedic arrangements at Avenue House include provision for infants and children under school age.

Subjoined is a summary of the cases in 1937.

No. of cases attending—112. No. of attendances—998.

	Patients.	Dis- charged.	Remain- ing under Treatm't.
<i>Congenital Defects.</i>			
Club foot	6	1	5
Multiple deformities	1	—	1
Pes calcaneum valvus	7	5	2
Pes metatarsal varus	10	1	9
Pes planus valvus	13	8	5
Pes calcaneum valvus & kn'ck knee	1	—	1
Spina bifida	1	1	—
Abnormality of skull	4	1	3
Trigger Thumb	1	—	1
Deformity of little finger	1	—	1
Supernumerary digits	1	1	—
Supernumerary Toes	1	—	1
Dermoid	1	1	—
Facial Paralysis	1	—	1
Irregular Toes	5	3	2
Spastic paralysis	1	1	—
<i>Birth Injuries</i>			
Torticollis	6	6	—
<i>Rickety Deformities</i>			
Erb's paralysis	1	1	—
Genu Valgum	3	2	1
Bow legs	12	5	7
Genu Valgum (non-rickety)	19	8	11
Genu Valgum and flat feet	1	—	1
Flat feet	2	—	2
Fracture of Clavicle	1	1	—
Periostitis	1	1	—
Ganglionic swelling	2	2	—
Late in walking	2	2	—
Badly developed	1	1	—
Nil abnormal	2	2	—
Hare lip	1	—	1
T.B. finger	1	1	—
T.B. spine	1	—	1
T.B. Synovitis	1	1	—
	112	56	56

Mr. Seddon, of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, or his Deputy, visits monthly as consulting surgeon.

(x) ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT. — Orthopaedic Clinic.—

Lamp used : Carbon arc (Quain).

Distance : 36 inches from lamp.

Dosage : From 1 min. gradually increasing to 8 mins.

No. of cases : 20.

No. of treatments : 440.

Debility	..	..	..	..	16
Rickets	..	..	..	..	1
Cervical Glands	..	..	..	..	1
Dermatitis	..	..	..	..	1
Septic sores and debility	..	..	..	..	1
<hr/>					
Total	..	..	..	..	20
<hr/>					

Fourteen of the above patients were discharged and 6 are still under treatment.

(y) **PUERPERAL PYREXIA.**—Reference has been made under “Infectious Diseases” in another part of the report to this condition. There were 4 notifications.

(:) **FINANCE.**—For the year ending March 31st, 1938, the general maternity and child welfare work cost £3,683, and the Maternity Home, £3,197 with £582 capital charges in addition, a total of £7,462.

The income as regards the Centre was £599, and from the Home was £1,529, a total of £2,228. The balance of cost was therefore £5,234.

Before the consolidation of grants from the Treasury, fifty per cent. of approved maternity and child welfare expenditure was met by the grant. Without taking any grant into account, the maternity and child welfare service was a charge of about one and a half-penny on the rates. These figures are taken from the Borough Treasurer’s estimates.

(aa) **CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS.**—On 1st January, 1937, 20 children were in institutions, as follows :—

		Males.	Females.
Warren Farm School, Brighton	..	10	—
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Orpington	..	1	—
St. Ann's Orphanage, Orpington	..	—	1
National Children's Home & Orphanage, Edgworth, Lancashire	.. ..	2	—
Wallingford Training Colony	.. ..	3	—
House of Mercy, Clewer..	.. ..	—	1
Heritage School of Arts and Crafts, Chailey .. .. .	.. ..	—	1
Devon House, Bovey Tracey	.. ..	—	1

Of these children, the following have been discharged :—

		Males.	Females.
Warren Farm School, Brighton	.. ..	1	—
Wallingford Training Colony	.. ..	3	—
Heritage School of Arts and Crafts, Chailey .. .. .	.. ..	—	1

The admission of children to institutions during the year has been as follows—

		Males.	Females.
Wallingford Training Colony	.. ..	2	—
St. Vincents School, Fulwood, Preston		1	—
St. Josephs Orphanage, Orpington	..	1	—
Warren Farm School, Brighton	..	1	—

At the end of 1937 there were 20 children in institutions as follows :—

		Males.	Females.
Warren Farm School, Brighton	..	10	—
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Orpington	..	2	—
St. Ann's Orphanage, Orpington	..	—	1
National Children's Home & Orphanage, Edgworth, Lancashire	.. ..	2	—
Wallingford Training Colony	.. ..	2	—
St. Vincents School, Fulwood, Preston		1	—
House of Mercy, Clewer..	.. ..	—	1
Devon House, Bovey Tracey	.. ..	—	1

(ab) COTTAGE HOMES (Superintendent : Miss Vickery).—
Transferred from the late Guardians to the Council on

April 1st, 1930. There are four cottage homes for children situated as follows :—

	Accommodation.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Babies.	
Nos. 2 & 4 Birling Street ..	4	4	—	8
Nos. 72 & 74 Green Street ..	—	3	14	17
Nos. 1 & 3 Dacre Road ..	25	—	—	25
Nos. 120 & 122 Green Street	—	23	—	23
	—	—	—	—
Totals	29	30	14	73
	—	—	—	—

The following is a table of admissions and discharges to the homes since 1st January, 1937 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In homes, 31st December, 1936 ..	31	20	51
*Admitted during the year	78	62	140
Discharged during the year	81	60	141
Remaining in homes, 31st Dec., 1937	28	22	50

The reasons for discharge were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other institutions ..	8	1	9
Discharged to parents and relatives	22	25	47
Transferred to hospital	44	30	74
To work	6	4	10
To National Adoption Society ..	1	—	1
	—	—	—
Totals	81	60	141
	—	—	—

* Of these 46 males and 37 females were re-admissions.

(ac) NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—The following summary of the work of this society in Eastbourne has been kindly furnished by the Inspector (Mr. G. Gilbert) :—

(1) Complaints received—

Neglect	50
Advice sought	34
Ill-treatment and assault	23
Immoral surroundings	1
Exposure	3
Other wrongs	11
Criminal assault	1

(2) Reported by—

General Public	..	..	..	..	59
School Officers	..	..	..	..	6
School Medical Department	..	..	..	..	19
Public Assistance Department	..	..	..	..	7
Police	..	..	..	..	17
Other Officials	..	..	..	..	11

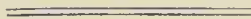
(3) Found by Inspector.. .. 4

(4) How dealt with—

Warned and advised	..	..	..	..	107
Transferred, etc.	..	..	..	..	14
Prosecuted and convicted	..	..	..	..	1
Pending	..	..	..	..	1

Supervision visits to warned and advised cases 578

I have added this Report of Mr. Gilbert because his capable work in Child Welfare is of real help to the community, not only in cases of neglect but also as a means of prevention and of drawing attention to sad cases. Apart from his general services, we have asked for his assistance in many instances, and have always received courteous and able help.



INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following diseases were notifiable in 1937 :—
Under the Original Notification Act, 1889 :—

Small Pox.	Erysipelas.	Membranous Group.
Diphtheria.	Typhus.	Continued Fever.
Relapsing Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Plague.
Cholera.	Scarlet Fever.	Puerperal Fever.

The last three have been omitted in the Public Health Act, 1936, Puerperal Fever being included under Puerperal Pyrexia By Orders :—

Tuberculosis (all forms).	Influenzal Pneumonia.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Malaria.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Dysentery.
Acute Poliomyelitis.	Trench Fever.
Encephalitis Lethargica.	Acute Pneumonia.
Puerperal Pyrexia.	

No other diseases were added to this list by local action.

The notifications of Tuberculosis are dealt with separately under that heading later in this report.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1937.

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Cases admit'd to Hosp'l.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	59	64	123	122	—
Diphtheria	4	10	14	14	1
Puerperal Fever	—	2	2	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	4	4	1	—
Acute Primary Pneu- monia.	13	9	22	—	6
Acute Influenzal Pneu- monia.	3	10	13	—	2
Erysipelas	7	12	19	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	2	—	—
Dysentery	4	11	15	—	—
Totals	91	123	214	137	10

NOTE.—Duplicate notifications and cases in which the diagnosis was not confirmed are not included in the above table.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Dyscn- tery.	Puer- peral Fever.	Puer- peral Pyrexia.	Pneu- monia.	Inf. Pneu- monia.	Ery- sipelas	Oph- thal- mia Neona- torum	Tota l.
January	3	—	—	—	1	4	9	2	1	20
February	6	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	12
March	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	9
April	3	2	—	2	—	2	2	3	—	14
May	5	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	9
June	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	8
July	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
August	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	7
September	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
October	16	3	—	—	2	2	1	3	—	27
November	30	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	38
December	36	1	14	—	—	5	—	—	1	57
Total	123	14	15	2	4	22	13	19	2	214

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DEATHS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

Disease.	AGE GROUPS.												Totals. N. D.	
	0-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65 and over		
	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.		
Scarlet Fever ..	2	2	5	6	9	58	25	6	7	1	2	—	123	—
Diphtheria ..	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	1	5	—	1	—	14	1
Dysentery ..	—	—	1	1	—	6	—	1	3	2	—	1	15	—
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	5	3	22	6
Acute Influenza Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	13	2
Erysipelas ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	7	6	19	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Totals ..	5	4	6	8	9	72	27	10	25	12	23	4	13	214
														10

N. Notifications.

D. Deaths.

NOTE.—The above figures exclude duplicate notifications.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—TEN YEARS' CASES.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.	
	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.
1936 ..	123	—	14	1	—	—
1935 ..	30	—	20	—	1	—
1934 ..	63	—	26	2	1	—
1933 ..	78	—	23	2	3	1
1932 ..	36	—	38	—	3	2
1931 ..	26	—	40	2	4	—
1930 ..	48	—	47	4	2	—
1929 ..	84	—	138	10*	2	—
1928 ..	109	—	120	4	8	—
1927 ..	143	—	16	—	1	—
Totals	740	—	482	25	25	3

* Including 1 case notified in 1928 but who died in 1929.

Average for 10 years ..	74.0	—	48.2	2.5	2.5	0.3
Total for 1937	123	—	14	1	—	—

SCARLET FEVER.

One hundred and twenty-two of the 123 cases notified were isolated at the Hospital, the other case was retained in the General Hospital and isolated there as it was too ill surgically to be moved.

In contrast to the previous year, when the number of cases was the lowest since 1894, the number occurring was the highest since 1927. In addition to the above cases which were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, one case was also admitted from a Private School at Seaford as well as a member of the staff at the hospital. Seventeen of the

cases were under school age, 80 were local elementary school children, 6 attended private schools, 5 were visitors, 5 were over school age but under 21 years, 8 were over 21 years, and the remaining 2 children came from a convalescent home. There were no fatalities.

The cases of scarlet fever were from all parts of the Borough but mainly from the east. No milk supply or laundry was particularly concerned. The elementary schools chiefly affected were St. Mary's, St. Andrew's and St. Philip's infants', but others were affected to a less degree.

DIPHThERIA.

There were 14 cases of this disease, all of which were isolated at the Isolation Hospital. Five cases were of children attending the Council schools, one of whom was a fatal case. This case was unfortunately delayed in admission to Hospital and was an instance of the danger of relying on and waiting for a positive bacteriological result.

In the last five years there have been 96 cases of diphtheria, many of them in adults and visitors. The number of cases that might have been affected by immunisation against diphtheria carried out locally is, therefore, comparatively few.

In the absence of severe cases in children, propaganda in favour of immunisation would be a failure; hence only a few individual immunisations have been carried out, and those by private practitioners.

It has been found that small doses of antitoxin of from 4,000 to 16,000 units subcutaneously are as effective as larger doses given intravenously as far as the local type of diphtheria is concerned.

DYSENTERY.

Towards the end of the year a number of cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred. Until a circular letter to practitioners was sent out notifications were not received. Although there were many cases throughout the Borough only 15 cases were notified, mainly of children. There were no fatal cases. No association with any milk supply was ascertained.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Two cases were notified. In one case the patient's confinement took place outside the Borough and she was admitted ill to the Municipal Hospital. The other patient was a mentally defective unmarried woman. The latter case proved fatal.

MALARIA.

No case was notified in 1937.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

The causes of pyrexia in the 4 cases were as follows :—

Prolonged labour : ruptured perineum.

Sub-involution of uterus.

Degeneration of fibroids.

Manual removal of placenta : broncho-pneumonia.

The patients all recovered.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two cases were notified. Sight was not affected, on recovery, in either case.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 19 cases, none of which were fatal.

THE NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The most important of these are measles, whooping cough and infantile diarrhoea.

The Borough, as the following list shows, continued to be comparatively free from serious cases of these diseases.

The deaths registered from these diseases were as follows :—

Measles	..	..	..	0
Whooping cough		..	..	1
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	0

There were 2 cases of ringworm reported. In one case the relations brought to the Department a dead mouse, caught in the house of the patient. This mouse had a skin disease which, on examination, was found to be ringworm.

Twenty-one deaths occurred from influenza.

One case of undulant fever was reported.

No measles serum has been used by the department.

LABORATORY WORK.

WATER.

Analyses by Borough Analyst including bacteriological	9
Analyses by Water Company's Analyst	6
Weekly, by Medical Officer of Health (partial only) ..	52 ✓
Water from Swimming Baths	5
Analyses by Clinical Research Association on behalf of the Local Authority and Water Company	4
Water from a Stream	2

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH'S LABORATORY.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria, for Practitioners ..	16	295	311
Diphtheria, for Isolation Hospital	8	108	116
	—	—	—
	24	403	427
	—	—	—
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Tuberculosis, for Practitioners ..	36	182	218
Tuberculosis, for Hospital.. ..	56	31	87
	—	—	—
	92	213	305
	—	—	—

Total bacteriological examinations, 732.

Other bacteriological examinations carried out on behalf of the Local Authority were :—

(1) Examinations carried out for the Public Health Department—

(a) By Clinical Research Association—

Faeces for Para-typhoid	1
Skin of Mouse	1
Culture for K.L.B.	5
Hairs for Ringworm	1

(b) By Dr. A. G. Shera—

Bacteriological examination of pus (? Anthrax)	1
Faeces for Dysentery	1

(2) Examinations carried out for the Municipal Maternity Home (9 Upperton Road)—

By Dr. A. G. Shera—

Slides for gonococcus	..	..	..	..	5
Throat swabs for haemolytic streptococci	..				3

(3) Examinations carried out for the Infectious Diseases Hospital—

By Dr. A. G. Shera—

Post Mortem	1
-------------	----	----	----	----	---

(4) Examinations carried out for the Gildredge Hospital—

By Dr. A. G. Shera—

Pleural fluid..	1
-----------------	----	----	----	----	---

(5) Examinations carried out for St. Mary's Hospital (in addition to many examinations by the staff)—

By Dr. A. G. Shera—

General pathological specimens	..	..	..	..	20
Cerebro-spinal fluid	..	..	..	..	5
Pus	..	..	..	..	6
Blood count	..	..	..	..	2
Widal test	..	..	..	..	1
Urine	..	..	..	..	14
Blood culture	..	..	..	..	5
Wassermann tests	..	..	..	..	13
Pleural fluid..	..	..	..	..	2
Cervical smear	..	..	..	..	2
Blood urea	..	..	..	..	2
Blood for culture	..	..	..	..	1

Pathological examinations in venereal disease are set forth in that section of this report.

Examinations for ringworm are made by the Medical Officer, and in one case hairs were sent to the Clinical Research Association for confirmation of diagnosis. Two cases also were referred to Dr. Norman for examination by special light and found negative.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

No schools were closed on account of infectious illness during 1937.

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ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL ATTENDANT : Dr. W. G. WILLOUGHBY.

MATRON : Miss D. SANDY.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS, 1937.

Disease.	In Hos- pital, Jan. 1, 1937.	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hos- pital, Dec. 31, 1937.
Scarlet Fever	3	124	85	—	42
Diphtheria	1	14	10	1	4
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis	—	1	1	—	—
Observation	—	5	4	1	—
Influenza	—	2	2	—	—
Mumps	—	7	7	—	—
Measles	—	2	2	—	—
After Scarlet fever elsewhere	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers	—	3	3	—	—
Scabies	—	3	3	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	8	8	—	—
Nil. Baby with Mother	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	4	172	128	2	46

There are 62 beds in 7 separate blocks. Fourteen is the largest number of beds in any block.

Of the 172 patients admitted, 79 were males and 93 females.

The number of admissions to the Hospital was 46 more than in the previous year. The admissions for each month of the year varied from 6 in July to 38 in December ; 55 per cent. of the total admissions for the year occurred during the last three months of the year.

By arrangement with the Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Associations, cases from certain schools in the vicinity of Eastbourne are occasionally taken into Hospital.

All but one of the cases of scarlet fever and all the cases of diphtheria from the Borough were admitted to the Hospital.

The average length of time for local patients, who completed their stay in the Hospital in 1937, was as follows :—

				Days.
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	35
Diphtheria	..	..	..	37
Erysipelas	..	..	..	17
Mumps ..	..	..	..	17
Scabies ..	..	..	..	7
After scarlet fever elsewhere..			..	12
Chicken pox	..	..	..	15
Puerperal sepsis		..	..	14
Measles	..	..	..	10
Observation	..	..	..	17
Influenza	..	..	..	15
Diphtheria carriers	..	..	..	22

SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED FROM INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

St. Mary's Municipal Hospital and Children's Homes—

Chicken pox	..	..	..	4
Mumps ..	..	..	..	6
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	16

All Saints' Convalescent Home—

Scarlet fever	2
---------------	----	----	----	---

Princess Alice Memorial Hospital—

Scarlet fever	5
---------------	----	----	----	---

Leaf Hospital—

Observation (? encephalitis lethargica)				1
---	--	--	--	---

9 Upperton Road (Municipal Maternity Home)—

Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	1
Nil (baby with above case)	..	..	..	1

Seven visitors were admitted in addition to the children from the Convalescent Home.

Four patients were admitted from local private schools and also 2 from Seaford private schools.

During the year an agreement was entered into with the Hailsham Rural District Council for the reception into the Isolation Hospital of cases of infectious illness from the surrounding Rural District. The following are the particulars of the cases admitted from this area during 1937, namely :—

Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hospital, 31st Dec. '37
Scarlet fever	36	28	—	8
Diphtheria	4	2	1	1
Observation for S.F. ..	1	1	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	41	31	1	9
	—	—	—	—

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

THE BOROUGH INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Infectious disease continued to be light in numbers until the end of September when a small outbreak of scarlet fever occurred. The accommodation of 62 beds was, however, ample. A certain number of beds (26) are let off to the Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Associations, under conditions which were modified in 1936 by a reduction of the retaining fees.

Experience confirms the advisability of retaining scarlet fever patients for their own advantage for about five weeks.

The report shows that any case of infectious disease of any sort is now admitted if possible and advisable.

LANGNEY HOSPITAL.

Medical Officer : Dr. W. G. WILLOUGHBY.

This Small Pox Hospital has 18 beds. The last occasion on which it was used was in 1930.

ACACIA VILLA.

The isolation Cottage, which provided accommodation for persons whose houses were being disinfected, was so seldom used for the purpose of isolation that it is now used as a clinic centre for the maternity and child welfare and school medical departments. There are four beds for isolation if required. These were used in 1937 by two contacts from one family.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

A large amount of isolation in whooping cough and other forms of communicable disease other than scarlet fever and diphtheria is carried out at St. Mary's Hospital, especially when the requisite accommodation is not available at the Fever Hospital.

COST OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

The total cost of the Sanatorium from 1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938, was £4,460, including loan charges, as compared with £4,388 in the previous year. The number of infectious diseases cases was more than in 1936. The number of patient days was 9,432, or 206 per cent. more than in 1936. Each patient cost £2. 12s. per week as compared with £9. 5s. 4¼d. per week in the previous year. The income from the Schools Associations was £153, Hailsham Rural District Council retaining fee £150, income in respect of patients from the rural area and locally £600, and from other sources £53. Although the hospital was more extensively used during the year, and the gross expenditure was £4,460 as compared with £4,388 in the previous year, the net amount chargeable to the rates was only £3,504 or £571 less than the previous year. The cost of food for patients and staff amounted to 5s. 9d. per head per week.

LANGNEY HOSPITAL.—Net cost, £187.

The total net cost on the rates for these hospitals was £3,691 in 1937.

NOTE.—These estimated costs are calculated on actual expenditure up to near the end of the period and the Borough Treasurer's estimates for the remainder.

DISINFECTION.

The methods of disinfection employed are the same as in previous years.

For clothing, bedding, etc., superheated steam (temp. 260°) in a Washington Lyon disinfecting machine is used.

For articles that will not stand superheated steam, washing with Formalin or other disinfectant solution is employed.

For rooms and houses, fumigation with Formalin gas by means of various fumigators is sometimes used, but more often and especially in tuberculosis a sprayer is used for Formalin or other solution, such as Izal, McDougall's or Lawes' Fluid.

Re-papering, re-painting, distempering and much soap and water cleansing after spraying or fumigation is chiefly relied on as most gaseous and liquid disinfection is useless.

VACCINATION RETURN FOR EASTBOURNE DISTRICT, INCLUDING

RETURNS DUE TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FEBRUARY 14th, 1938, RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

G. E. HODGES, *Vaccination Officer.*

Year.	Births.	Successful Certificates Registered.	Certificates of Insuscep- tibility Registered.	Had Small Pox.	Certificates of Exemption Registered.	Deaths under one year old.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed out of town and gone, no address.	Cases of Prosecu- tion under Sec. 31.	Un- accounted for.	Total number of Certificates of Success- ful Primary Vaccination's at all ages received during each of last 15 years.	*13 The number of certificates of con- viction actually received by Vaccination Officer in respect of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during year 1937 was 489
*1	*2	*3	*4	*5	*6	*7	*8	*9 & 10.		*11	*12	
1923	740	178	—	—	451	24	6	30	—	49	260	
1924	684	141	1	—	456	31	4	24	—	27	204	
1925	691	130	1	—	469	30	2	21	—	38	152	
1926	763	137	2	—	527	22	5	38	—	32	148	
1927	683	128	1	—	464	20	3	43	—	24	130	
1928	764	129	2	—	550	24	—	30	—	29	142	
1929	689	139	1	1	455	22	7	41	—	23	136	
1930	711	123	1	—	492	23	1	43	—	28	276	
1931	707	119	2	—	501	19	3	37	—	26	130	
1932	757	140	—	—	524	21	2	42	—	28	150	
1933	706	137	1	—	481	24	1	12	—	21	137	
1934	702	133	1	—	493	18	1	12	—	14	134	
1935	663	102	2	—	506	13	3	29	—	8	125	
1936	722	143	1	—	508	24	3	30	—	7	141	
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	

The numbers marked thus (*) refer to columns in Official Returns to Ministry of Health.

No re-vaccination was performed by the Medical Officer of Health in 1937 under the P.H. (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The treatment centre is at Avenue House and consists of a complete V.D. clinic along the lines of the St. Thomas's Hospital lay-out with the most modern equipment. This modern centre was opened on 20th May, 1935.

The work at the former premises was commenced on 24th September, 1919.

Medical Officer : A. Geoffrey Shera, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., Camb., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.

Clinic hours : Men, 5 p.m., Wednesdays : Women and Children, 5 p.m., Mondays. Special times by arrangement. Irrigations daily.

SUMMARY, 1928-1937.

Year	(1) Total Cases.	(2) Non V.D. Cases Included in (1)	(3) Attendances.		
			(a) For M.O.'s Attention.	(b) Irri- gation.	(c) Total.
1928	198	57	1295	1472	2767
1929	221	65	1369	1571	2940
1930	209	69	1012	1305	2317
1931	170	59	750	1165	1915
1932	127	39	705	1079	1784
1933	163	42	815	1137	1952
1934	177	58	1101	1910	3011
1935	186	57	1053	2426	3479
1936	179	57	917	2106	3023
1937	179	49	733	2086	2819

The following table shows details of the number of cases treated during 1937, the figures in brackets being those for 1936 :—

CASES TREATED DURING 1937.

	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Males.	Females.	
Syphilis ..	24 (17)	10 (16)	18 (20)	11 (11)	34 (33)	29 (31)	63 (64)
Gonorrhoea ..	11 (17)	40 (30)	4 (2)	12 (9)	51 (47)	16 (11)	67 (58)
Soft Chancre ..	— (-)	— (-)	— (-)	— (-)	— (-)	— (-)	— (-)
Other conditions ..	— (-)	14 (26)	— (-)	35 (31)	14 (26)	35 (31)	49 (57)
Total ..	35 (34)	64 (72)	22 (22)	58 (51)	99 (106)	80 (73)	179 (179)

Included in the above table are the following patients from outside the Borough, who attended for the first time :—

Conditions other than venereal . . . 2

Total attendances, 2,819 (3,023). Males, 2,286 (2,310). Females, 533 (713).

In-Patients.—One male and two female patients were given in-patient treatment during the year, the number of in-patient days being 150.

Several patients were admitted under the Medical Officer of the clinic to the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital for spinal puncture as it is felt that to send a patient home after spinal puncture is to risk unpleasant and sometimes alarming after-effects. Tryparsamide has been used freely in cases of tabes dorsalis, where the condition of the eyes was satisfactory.

Pathological Work.—This was carried out at the Pathological Department, Princess Alice Hospital, by Dr. Shera.

The following examinations were made :—

Nature of Test.	Number of Tests in respect of patients under care of :—		
	Treatment Centres.	Hospitals and other Institutions.	Private Practitioners.
MICROSCOPICAL—			
For detection of spirochetes . .	1	1	—
For detection of gonococci . .	140	20	48
Other tests for diagnosis or treatment of venereal disease	—	—	—
SERUM TESTS—			
For Wassermann reaction . .	108	93	31
(all quantitative)			
Other tests for syphilis :—			
Kahn test	108	93	31
For gonococcal infection . .	3	occasional specimens sent to St. Thomas' Hospital.	
CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID TESTS—			
Wassermann reaction . .	8	15	—
Cell count	8	15	—
Globulin (Pandy and Nonne- Apelt)	8	15	—
Colloidal Gold Test (Lange) . .	8	15	—
Others :—			
Total protein	8	15	—
Bolz test	8	15	—
Kahn test	8	15	—
CULTURES	—	—	—
OTHER TESTS for diagnosis or treatment of venereal disease	—	—	—
Totals	413	312	110

312
110
422

76 35

The arsenobenzol compound used in the treatment of syphilis was Sulphostab and N.A.B. (0.15–75 grammes) and tryparsamide (2–3 grammes). The dosage was usually as follows :—Sulfarsenol, 2.5 to 60 centigrammes, and Sulphostab, 3.0 to 75 centigrammes. In primary and secondary cases two full courses of 6.0 grammes Arsenic and 3.0 grammes Bismuth were given per 10-stone weight (or proportionately) consecutively or with three weeks' iodides between. In tertiary cases, two full courses and, if necessary, short courses of six Arsenical injections, etc., were given at three months' intervals with iodides. Thiostab has been used to neutralize toxic after-effects in arsenic-intolerant cases.

Cases with a chronically refractory Wassermann reaction receive, after initial full courses, a half-course twice yearly as a prophylaxis against sequelae. As far as is known, no case treated at the clinic (unless defaulting) has developed late sequelae.

Bismuth is given concomitantly by intramuscular injection in doses ranging from 0.2 to 0.4 grammes as bisoxyl and has superseded mercury, which is now only occasionally given by mouth or by inunction to children when for some reason or other injections are contra-indicated. In such cases inunction is also used alternatively.

Sulphostab has been found to be more effective than any other compound of arsenic in ophthalmic cases.

The tests applied before the discharge of patients were as follows :—

In Gonorrhoea (1) Normal diet and alcohol ; (2) Prostatic provocative massage ; (3) Vaccine, 250 millions (ordinary emulsion) g.c. ; sometimes (2) and (3) are combined as one test ; (4) Bougies, and if thought advisable, a complement deviation test. If there is no discharge and no threads, after all tests, the case is provisionally discharged, but not otherwise. If clear at the end of one month and six months, the case is finally discharged. The new drug sulphonamide (prontosil, streptocide) has recently been given a trial in acute and sub-acute gonorrhoea. It would appear to be extremely

effective in shortening the treatment period in both sexes, provided secondary foci (*e.g.*, prostatitis, epididymitis, bartholmitis) are absent. It has to be given in relatively toxic doses (3–4 grammes daily) and for a strictly initial period. Toxic symptoms are liable to occur but are usually transient. Certain dietary restrictions and the avoidance of sulphur in any form are advisable. Its indiscriminate use or abuse is to be strongly deprecated, as likely to lead to dangerous toxic symptoms or only partial improvement, leaving residual infection.

Vaccines were found to be effective for curative purposes in gonorrhoeal rheumatism and cases with persistent symptoms and signs; small doses are used for these, starting with 5 millions, then 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 millions of ordinary g.c. stock polyvalent vaccine. Very satisfactory results have been obtained in clearing up these cases; and with sulphostab for epididymitis.

The infrequency of stricture is very noticeable these days as compared with 10 years ago, and this may be due to the efficiency of modern treatment in gonorrhoea in its earlier stages. Stricture is very rare in this clinic.

There is a welcome decreasing tendency for women to avoid investigation at a V.D. Clinic.

There is an unfortunate tendency for acute gonorrhoea cases to default before undergoing tests of cure and completing their treatment. Special notices are supplied to patients urging them not to do this, and practitioners should, whenever possible, advise such patients strongly to this end. This tendency is a gradually decreasing one at the moment and relapses are not very common.

Wassermann and Kahn tests are made in all gonorrhoea cases both at the beginning and end of treatment.

In syphilis cases three-monthly Wassermann tests for two years after the second course are made with a provocative dose at the end of the first and second year.

Whenever possible, the cerebro-spinal fluid has been tested in chronically positive reactors.

During the year arrangements have been continued for irrigation when required and are constantly in use (see attendances).

Notices as to free treatment are posted in the various public lavatories, etc.

The pathological examinations have been through the Council's Medical Officer in 413 cases and in 422 instances at the request of private practitioners, and for Hospitals, etc.

No action has been taken under the Venereal Disease Act, 1917.

The department dispenses most of its own medicines instead of sending out prescriptions.

Dr. Shera, whose report this is as regards the clinic, praises the work of the nurse (Miss R. Clark) and that of the male attendant (Mr. Tompsett).

The number of cases treated in 1937 was the same as in 1936. Variations are likely to occur from year to year.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The Public Assistance duties of the late Guardians now undertaken through the Public Health Department, include work in connection with :—

1. General assistance in illness and disability.
2. St. Mary's Hospital.
3. Cottage Homes for children.
4. Boarded-out children.
5. Children in institutions and homes.
6. Adults in institutions.
7. Assistance to the blind and their dependents.
8. Assistance in mental deficiency cases.

In the Council's scheme it was arranged to transfer all assistance possible from the Poor Law. The last six of the above items were so transferred. Accounts of the work in 1937 in connection with maternity and child welfare, blind persons and mental treatment will be found in the appropriate sections of this report. The Municipal Hospital has not been transferred from the Poor Law, but from April 1st, 1937, it has been administered under Part IV. of the Poor Law Order, 1930, as an establishment separate from the Institution.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE.

In accordance with the Council's administrative scheme under the Local Government Act, 1929, an index register has been kept of all persons who have received assistance from any Committee or Sub-Committee of the Council. A card index of all persons receiving public assistance through the Sanitary and Public Health Department has been duly kept and a weekly return rendered of all those receiving such assistance. Each weekly return was a complete record of all persons receiving assistance through this department. The total number of entries sent to the Public Assistance Officer was *18,111, or an average of *348 weekly. Some of these

*1936—17532. 337—1143 respectively.

entries were of a continuing nature, such as institutional treatment and weekly supplies for a period. The number of individual persons assisted during the year was *1,090, and the number of entries for recording on the card index of this department as well as the central index was 3,318. The principal entries related to cases receiving public assistance in the form of institutional treatment under the following headings : Mental Defectives, Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, Orthopaedic cases and Infectious Diseases ; to relief in cash and in the form of supplies under the Blind Persons Act ; supplies of new milk, dried foods, etc., in cases of Maternity and Tuberculosis ; and matters pertaining to boarded-out children.

The arrangements for treatment of persons for illnesses in their own homes continues under the Public Assistance Committee as it was carried out under the Guardians. The Borough is divided into two areas, each having a part-time Medical Officer.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital was transferred to the Council on April 1st, 1930.

It remains at present under the Poor Law and has not been "appropriated," but a great improvement was effected on April 1st, 1937, when administration under Part IV. of the Poor Law Order, 1930, was commenced.

The Hospital has been a full training school for nurses since July 1st, 1933. Previously it was a partial training school and we lost our nurses just when they had been brought on to be useful to the Hospital.

During 1937, seven probationer nurses sat for the final examination of the General Nursing Council. Six were successful in passing and are now acting as Staff Nurses at the Hospital. Four probationer nurses sat for their preliminary examination during the year and all were successful in passing.

The Medical Superintendent and the Medical Officer of Health during the year submitted a comprehensive report as to requirements and alterations necessary at St. Mary's

Hospital. The following is a list of suggestions which were detailed in the report :—

1. Improved accommodation for Nurses.
2. Improved accommodation for the Infirm.
3. Provision for extra beds for the future.
4. A separate mental unit and removal of all mental cases from the ordinary wards.
5. Better out-patient arrangements.
6. Better admission arrangements.
7. Lecture and study room for Nurses.
8. A small maternity unit.
9. Improved kitchen arrangements.
10. Housing of Medical Staff and Steward.
11. Central Heating.
12. A Pathological Room.
13. Improved storage room in the Hospital.
14. Provision for domestic staff.
15. Entrance, and roads.
16. New Mortuary.
17. Chapel site to be changed to make more site available.

Plans are still before the Council for the extension of the accommodation for nurses.

When the Hospital was transferred to the Local Authority on the 1st April, 1930, the number of beds totalled 191. Since then, by alterations to the existing accommodation, the number of beds has been increased to 252.

There has been no alteration in the number of beds during 1937, but the use of a small ward on the female side was discontinued, the room being occupied by new X-ray apparatus. Owing to pressure on the available male beds a smoking room was converted into a small ward temporarily.

The number of beds provided is as follows :—

For men	..	..	..	..	..	50*
For women	..	..	..	..	..	102*
For maternity cases	..	..	..	..	..	6
For children	..	..	..	..	..	42

For general infirm—Males	17	
Females	27	
	—	44
For isolation and cot in Maternity Unit ..	2	
Cots in Maternity Ward	6	
	—	
Total	252	

* These totals include two beds for males and two for females in outside shelters.

Twelve beds are retained for cases belonging to the County of East Sussex, part of which adjoining Eastbourne formed a portion of the defunct "Eastbourne Union."

Arrangements exist with the County Authority of East Sussex to take additional county cases, in excess of the reservation for 12 cases, when accommodation is available.

The staff of the Hospital at the end of 1937 was as follows :—

Medical Superintendent.—Dr. H. R. McAleenan.
 Deputy Medical Superintendent.—Dr. E. Bramley.
 Consulting Surgeon.—Mr. E. A. Fiddian.
 House Surgeon.—Dr. A. R. Ford.
 Matron.—Miss M. Letheren.
 Deputy-Matron and Home Sister.—1.
 Sister Tutor.—1.
 Night Sister.—1.
 Massage Sister.—1 (non-resident).
 Ward Sisters.—4.
 Staff Nurses.—11.
 Probationers.—33.
 Assistant Nurses (Temporary).—1.
 Nurse Attendants (Infirm Ward).—1.

A Resident House Surgeon was first appointed to the staff on the 7th January, 1935.

The arrangement whereby the hospital became a complete training School resulted as anticipated in doing away with the general employment of "temporary" nurses, which was found to be expensive and unsatisfactory. Unfortunately the difficulty already existing as regards

obtaining probationers has been much accentuated by the new regulation of the General Nursing Council making an entrance examination in general subjects compulsory.

The nursing establishment is insufficient to allow for emergencies, sickness and holidays, and temporary nurses were occasionally employed in 1937.

The following statistics are prepared from weekly returns of admissions and discharges supplied by the institution staff. They relate to St. Mary's Hospital for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1937, namely :—

TOTAL CASES.

	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1936	62	125	37	224
Admissions	407	627	398	1432
Discharges	291	517	395	1203
Deaths	114	117	10	241
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1937	64	118	30	212

The following table relates to cases belonging to the county and are included in the total cases in the above table :—

	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1936	9	*9	4	22
Admissions	34	77	42	153
Discharges	18	65	42	125
Deaths	12	10	2	24
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1937	13	11	2	26

* Two of these were accepted as Eastbourne cases during the year.

From the 1st January to 31st December, 1937, there were 78,505 patient days for the total cases, made up as follows :—

	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Total.
Number of patient days for patients remaining in the Hospital on 31st December, 1937	10372	18826	1709	30907
Discharges	8624	16903	13537	39064
Deaths	2960	5355	219	8534
Totals	21956	41084	15465	78505

The average stay of the 1,444 patients who were discharged or died during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1937, was 33 days.

The number of patient days for the cases belonging to the county, included in the above table, are as follows :—

	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Total.
Number of patient days for patients remaining in the Hospital on 31st December, 1937	2170	1406	75	3651
Discharges	688	1988	1108	3784
Deaths	178	542	10	730
Totals	3036	3936	1193	8165

The average stay of the 149 patients from the county who were discharged or died during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1937, was 30 days.

The total number of days spent in the hospital in 1937 by patients belonging to the county was 8,165, or equivalent to a stay of 22.4 patients for the whole year.

Of the patients remaining in the hospital on 31st December, 1937, four were in the hospital when it was transferred to the Local Authority on the 1st April, 1930. In addition to these, one was admitted during 1930, one

during 1931, three during 1933, 15 during 1934, 11 during 1935 and 20 during 1936, making a total of 45 or 21 per cent., who had made a stay of more than 12 months.

The number of days spent in the hospital during 1937 was equivalent to the following beds being occupied for a full year, viz. :—

Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	112.5
Children	..	..	..	42.5
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	215
				<hr/>

These figures include those “infirm” inmates who have to receive some nursing and medical attendance regularly.

The following table shows the classification of the accommodation for the sick and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1937.

B E D S .

Classification of Wards.	Number of Wards.	Men.		Women.		Children (under 16 years of age).		Total.	
		Provided	Occupied	Provided	Occupied	Provided	Occupied	Provided	Occupied
Medical, Surgical and Chronic Sick-Children ..	16	50	49 ^a	102	95 ^b	—	—	152	144
Maternity ..	6	—	—	—	—	42	30 ^c	42	30
General Infirmary—Females ..	1	—	—	6	4	—	—	6	4
Males ..	2	—	—	27	19	—	—	27	19
Total ..	1	17	15 ^d	—	—	—	—	17	15
	26	67	64	135	118	42	30	244	212

^a This total includes 11 cases chargeable to the County.

^b This total includes 11 cases chargeable to the County.

^c This total includes 2 cases chargeable to the County.

^d This total includes 2 cases chargeable to the County.

Total cases, 26.

NOTE.—Six infant cots in the Maternity Unit are not included in the above figures. One labour bed and one isolation bed in the Maternity Unit are also not included in the above number of beds.

IN-PATIENTS.

1. Total number of admissions, 1,432 (including infants born in the hospital).
2. Number of women confined in the hospital, 90.
3. Number of live births, 84 (including 2 cases of twins).
4. Number of still births, 9 (including 1 case of twins).
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (*i.e.*, under four weeks of age), 5.
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year, 8.
7. Number of maternal deaths among women confined in the hospital, 2.
8. Total number of deaths, 241.
9. Number of Patients discharged, 1,203.
10. Average duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above, 33 days.
11. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above.
Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods :—

	DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			Total
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	
(a) Four weeks or less ..	192	328	246	82	72	7	927
(b) Exceeding 4 weeks, but under 13 weeks.	87	162	127	25	25	2	428
(c) Exceeding 13 weeks..	12	27	22	7	20	1	89
Totals	291	517	395	114	117	10	1444

12. Number of beds (excluding cots in maternity ward) occupied—(a) average during the year, 210 ; (b) highest, 250 on 21st January, 1937 ; (c) lowest, 168 on 24th July, 1937.
13. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic, excluding dental operation, 148.
14. Number of abdominal sections, 69.

OUT-PATIENTS.

1. Nature and scope of the out-patient provision for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise :—

Out-patient provision generally does not exist. Exceptions are as follows :—

- (a) Continuation of such treatment as massage, electrical and light. Fomentations.
 - (b) Occasional emergency such as an accident.
 - (c) Children from the Cottage Homes, Casuals and Institution cases, also recurrent patient treatment.
2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department, 187.
 3. Number of these persons who were admitted to in-patient treatment in the hospital, 16.
 4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the hospital, 52.
 5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department, 1,972.
 6. Total number of expectant mothers seen at Ante-Natal Clinic and the total number of attendances : Mothers, 69 ; attendances, 307.

The Hospital was used more extensively in 1937 than in any previous year. There were 173 more admissions than in 1936.

The fixed establishment of nurses was unable to cope with the increase at times, and temporary nurses were sometimes required.

The average length of stay of patients decreased to 33 days from 34.

There were 23 more confinements than in 1936.

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR DIED IN THE HOSPITAL DURING THE PERIOD 1st JAN. TO 31st DEC., 1937, TOGETHER WITH THE No. OF PATIENT DAYS.

	DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.					
	Patients.			Patient Days.			Patients.			Patient Days.		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
A. Acute Infectious Disease ..	2	2	32	28	61	1344	—	—	2	—	—	42
B. Influenza ..	14	24	7	165	620	183	1	52	—	1	—	—
C. Tuberculosis—												
Pulmonary ..	17	4	—	476	37	—	6	—	—	148	—	—
Non-Pulmonary ..	3	1	5	169	83	512	2	26	—	60	—	—
D. Malignant Disease ..	4	6	—	235	282	—	12	1284	—	765	—	—
E. Rheumatism—												
1. Acute Rheumatism ..	—	3	2	—	371	137	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Non-articular Manifestations ..	1	5	1	20	171	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Chronic Arthritis ..	2	3	1	189	86	93	—	51	—	—	—	—
F. Venereal Disease ..	2	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G. Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Puerperal Fever—												
(a) Women Confined in the Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—
(b) Other Cases ..	—	1	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. Other Diseases and Accidents connected with Child-bearing ..	—	40	—	—	876	—	2	37	—	—	—	—
J. Mental—												
(a) Senile Dementia ..	2	7	—	31	268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other ..	16	34	5	194	724	256	—	—	—	—	—	—
K. Senile Decay ..	2	6	—	138	203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Violence ..	17	28	25	220	1301	707	—	19	—	—	—	—
M. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	30	32	13	438	791	482	2	160	3	235	—	—
N. Disease of the Respiratory System ..	37	35	39	1443	1256	1120	15	465	—	232	—	—
O. Disease of the Circulatory System ..	33	44	—	1208	2123	—	52	2848	—	1010	—	—
P. Disease of the Digestive System ..	53	62	55	1296	1837	1502	7	195	—	127	—	—
Q. Disease of the Genito-Urinary System ..	21	40	20	1315	1288	579	13	62	—	277	—	—
R. Disease of the Skin ..	14	14	52	344	452	2102	2	72	—	104	—	—
S. Other Diseases ..	21	36	39	659	1161	1383	—	—	7	—	—	174
T. Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—												
Mothers ..	—	89	—	—	2858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infants ..	—	—	78	—	—	1948	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. Any persons not falling under any of above headings ..	—	21	—	—	—	1094	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	291	517	395	8624	16903	13537	114	117	10	2959	5355	219

THE FOLLOWING TABLE RELATES TO THE CASES BELONGING TO THE COUNTY WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL CASES IN THE TABLE IMMEDIATELY ABOVE.

	DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.					
	Patients.			Patient Days.			Patients.			Patient Days.		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
A. Acute Infectious Disease	—	—	2	—	—	50	—	—	1	—	—	1
B. Influenza	2	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. Malignant Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	53	118	—
F. Venereal Disease	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Puerperal Fever— (b) Other Cases	—	1	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. Other Diseases and Accidents connected with Pregnancy and Childbirth	—	8	—	—	251	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
J. Mental Diseases— (a) Other Cases	—	2	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Accidental Injury and Violence	1	—	2	12	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	—	4	1	—	187	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Disease of the Respiratory System	2	6	1	50	257	18	1	1	—	2	3	—
O. Disease of the Circulatory System	2	3	—	41	228	—	9	7	—	123	420	—
P. Disease of the Digestive System	5	4	2	404	45	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Q. Disease of the Genito-Urinary System	3	4	—	63	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. Disease of the Skin	1	—	2	32	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. Other Diseases	1	1	3	52	24	69	—	—	1	—	—	9
T. Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures— Mothers	—	32	—	—	815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infants	—	—	23	—	—	489	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	—	—	6	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	18	65	42	688	1988	1108	12	10	2	178	542	10

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION AND HOSPITAL.

NIGHT OF DECEMBER 31ST, 1937.

Institution.

				Local cases.	County cases.	Total.
Number of able-bodied inmates—						
Males	..	..	..	38	2	40
Females	..	..	..	10	2	12
Children	..	..	..	—	—	—
Number of infirm (not in hospital group)—						
Males	..	..	..	—	—	—
Females	..	..	..	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				48	4	52
				—	—	—

Hospital.

				Local cases.	County cases.	Total.
Number of inmates—patients—						
Males	..	..	..	38	11	49
Females	..	..	..	88	11	99
Children (over 3)	..	..	..	11	—	11
Children (under 3)	..	..	..	17	2	19
Number of inmates—infirm—						
Males	..	..	..	13	2	15
Females	..	..	..	19	—	19
				—	—	—
				186	26	212
				—	—	—

Total, 264 (including 30 county cases).

SALARIED STAFF (FULL-TIME).

		Institution only.	Hospital only.	Jointly Hospital and Institution.
Male (resident)	..	—	—	4
Male (non-resident)	..	1	1	16
Female (resident)	..	2	56	3
Female (non-resident)		2	31	14

SALARIED STAFF (PART-TIME).

	Institution only.	Hospital only.	Jointly Hospital and Institution.
Male (resident) ..	—	—	—
Male (non-resident) ..	—	—	2
Female (resident) ..	—	—	—
Female (non-resident)	—	1	2

INMATE STAFF.

	Institution only.	Hospital only.	Jointly Hospital and Institution.
Male	—	—	—
Female	—	—	—

There is no accommodation at the Institution for hospital serving staff.

OTHER INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

ADULTS.

The following adult cases received institutional treatment during 1937, viz. :—

Name of Institution.	In-patients at end of 1936.		Admitted during 1937.		Receiving treatment at end of 1937.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Epileptic Col'ny, Chalfont	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meath Home for Epileptics Godalming.	—	1	—	—	—	1
David Lewis Colony, Sandle Bridge.	—	1	—	—	—	1
Royal Nat. Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore.	—	1	—	1	—	—
Home of Compassion, Thames Ditton.	—	1	—	—	—	1
Nazareth House, Bexhill-on-Sea.	—	1	—	—	—	1
St. Mary's Home, Oxford	—	1	—	—	—	1
Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford	1	—	—	—	—	—
St. Elizabeth's Home, Finchley.	—	1	—	—	—	1
Marie Curie Hospital, London, N.W.3.	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	2	7	—	2	1	7

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of this disease in Eastbourne on the books at the close of 1937 was 232. Of these, 177 were pulmonary cases and 55 non-pulmonary cases, 3 more of the former than at the end of 1936 and one less of the latter.

There was thus an increase of two in the number of cases on the register in 1937. In the last ten years however the reduction has been nearly 22 per cent.

In tables later in the report the 76 notifications which were received during 1937 are corrected by the elimination of one duplicate notification, three cases where diagnosis was not confirmed and 15 transfers from other districts. There were two more transfers than in 1936. In 2 cases the first notification received was after the death of the patient.

In the 54 new cases there was definite family history of the disease in 9 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary cases. In 6 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary cases there was no family history of tuberculosis. In the other cases no definite history could be obtained.

The very free provision of assistance in Eastbourne of dispensary, sanatorium and hospital facilities, gives every inducement to tuberculous persons to make their condition known. The provision of a special hospital in 1914 has been most useful.

The 31 deaths from this disease are tabled in the report. The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (24) was nine below the average (33) of the previous ten years. The deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 7, and this number was the same as the average of the previous ten years.

During 1937, 58 X-ray examinations of tuberculous and doubtful tuberculous patients were made through the department and others privately and through the hospitals. As regards contacts, special efforts were made to induce them to attend for examination. In the case of children, little difficulty has ever been experienced, but in the case of adults the efforts were again not very successful. Altogether 3 adults

and 81 children contacts attended the Clinic and more were examined by their own medical men, some of whom prefer to examine their patients and contacts personally. There are still cases where no persuasion can obtain proper isolation and others where housing difficulty does not permit. There was an increase of 11 in the number of specimens of sputum sent for examination.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis for the year 1937 was 0.43 per 1,000.

Cases shown as "new" cases in this report are cases who have never been notified before in any district. For the Registrar-General's figures, a case which has not previously been notified in the district is a "new" case.

NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1937.

Seventy-six notifications were received, as follows :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diagnosis not confirmed	1	2	—	—
Arrested cases-relapsed	2	1	—	—
Duplicate Notifications	—	1	—	—
Transfers from other Districts—				
By Practitioners	4	4	1	—
By Medical Officers of Health and T.B. Officers.	4	2	—	—
Inwards Transferable Deaths ..	—	—	—	1
Local Registrar—Death Returns ..	1	—	1	—
New Cases—By Practitioners ..	22	16	4	9
Totals	34	26	6	10

The number of notifications in recent years after exclusion of duplicates and cases in which the diagnosis was not confirmed were as follows :—

		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1937	..	39	15
1936	..	40	16
1935	..	43	20
1934	..	56	17
1933	..	44	14
1932	..	37	21
1931	..	41	15
1930	..	49	16
1929	..	47	21
1928	..	49	15

Excluding the duplicates and notifications of cases transferred from other districts which had been previously notified, the sexes and ages of the 54 new cases not previously notified were as follows :—

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 39.

Ages.			Males.	Females.	Total.
15—20	..	..	—	1	1
20—25	..	..	4	1	5
25—35	..	..	9	5	14
35—45	..	..	2	4	6
45—55	..	..	4	2	6
55—65	..	..	4	—	4
65 and over	..	..	—	3	3
Totals ..			23	16	39

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 15.

Ages.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1	..	..	—	—	—
1—5	..	..	1	—	1
5—10	..	..	1	4	5
10—15	..	..	—	—	—
15—20	..	..	—	3	3
20—25	..	..	—	—	—
25—35	..	..	—	2	2
35—45	..	..	1	—	1
45—55	..	..	—	—	—
55—65	..	..	1	—	1
65 and over	..	..	1	1	2
Totals ..			5	10	15

The following are particulars of cases transferred from other districts and notified during the year either by local practitioners or Medical Officers of Health, viz. :—

Ages.			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
			Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
15—20	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	..	..	2	2	—	—	4
25—35	..	..	3	1	1	—	5
35—45	..	..	1	2	—	—	3
45—55	..	..	1	1	—	—	2
55—65	..	..	1	—	—	—	1
65 and over	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..			8	6	1	—	15

In the early days of notification there were many deaths from tuberculosis recorded where the cases had not been notified during life. In 1937, excluding Eastbourne cases dying in institutions away from the Borough and temporary residents, there were two instances in which notification was not recorded before death. These were in respect of one pulmonary case and one non-pulmonary case.

Six of the pulmonary cases were fatal within three months of notification, viz. :—

Within one month	..	..	3
Within two months	..	..	2
Within three months	..	..	1

NON-PULMONARY CASES (New cases, 15).

Localization of disease :—

Males—

Spine	..	..	..	3	ages 2, 42, 75.
Bladder and Prostate	..	..	..	1	age 58.
Peritoneum	..	..	..	1	age 5.
				—	
Total	..	..	..	5	

Females—

Cervical glands	..	..	..	5	ages 6, 6, 6, 7, 19.
Tubercular meningitis	..	..	..	3	ages 19, 25, 28.
Spine	..	..	..	2	ages 15, 77.
				—	
Total	..	..	..	10	
				—	

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

(Transferred from other districts, 1 case).

Localization of disease :—

Male—

Right shoulder joint	1	age 24.
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POSITION OF THE BOROUGH AS REGARDS TUBERCULOSIS AT THE END OF 1937.

Cases at end of 1936 230

Add—

1. Notified cases previously removed from register, since returned to Eastbourne	5
---	----	----	----	---

2. Notifications in 1937	76	
<i>Less</i> —Duplicates (including relapsed cases)	4	
Diagnosis not confirmed ..	3	
Transfers from other areas ..	15	
	—	22
Total new cases not previously notified ..	—	54
3. Transferred from other areas :—		
(1) Notified by practitioners ..	9	
(2) Otherwise	6	
	—	15
4. Arrested cases relapsed		3
<i>Deduct</i> —		—
1. Deaths—		307
Residents—		
(a) Tuberculosis	31	
(b) Other causes	3	
	—	34
Visitors	4	
	—	38
2. Cases left the town		26
3. Cases in which disease was arrested ..		9
4. Cases lost sight of		2
	—	75
		—
Total cases at end of 1937		232
		—

The following is a summary of the above cases :—

	MALES.			FEMALES.		Total.
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	
Pulmonary ..	75	14	13	27	48	177
Non-Pulmonary	9	18	—	6	22	55
Total	84	32	13	33	70	232

The following are particulars of cases lost sight of and left the town during 1937 :—

	MALES.			FEMALES.		Total.
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	
Notified Cases—						
Pulmonary ..	7	3	1	5	6	22
Non-Pulmonary ..	2	1	—	1	2	6
Total	9	4	1	6	8	28

ARREST OF DISEASE.

The following is a summary of the 9 cases which have been removed from the register of notifications during 1937 as cases in which the disease has been arrested, and also 3 cases in which diagnosis was not confirmed :—

	MALES.			FEMALES.		Total.
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	
Notified Cases :—						
Pulmonary ..	2	—	—	2	4	8
Non-Pulmonary ..	1	—	—	2	1	4
Total	3	—	—	4	5	12

AFTER HISTORY OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1937.

Left the town	9
Fatal	16
Duplicate notifications	1
Died of other diseases	—
Diagnosis not confirmed	3
Still on the register	47
	—
Total notifications	76
	—

RESULT AS TO CASES NOTIFIED FROM THE 1ST JANUARY,
1912, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Left the town	846
*Fatal	1159
Duplicate notifications	153
Died of other diseases	62
Disease arrested, and cases in which diagnosis was not confirmed ..	477
Not traceable	97
Still on the register	232
<hr/>	
Total notifications	3026
<hr/>	

* NOTE.—Some of the cases marked in the register as “Fatal” have died from diseases other than Tuberculosis.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The following are particulars of the deaths from tuberculosis (excluding visitors) during 1937 :—

	MALES.			FEMALES.		Total.
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	
Pulmonary ..	16	1	1	2	4	24
Non-Pulmonary	2	1	—	1	3	7
Total	18	2	1	3	7	31

The following are particulars of the sexes and ages of Eastbourne persons who died from tuberculosis during 1937, viz. :—

Age Period.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
15-20	1	—	—	1
20-25	2	3	—	—
25-35	5	—	—	2
35-45	2	1	—	—
45-55	4	1	1	—
55-65	4	—	1	—
65 and over	—	1	1	1
Totals	18	6	3	4

Excluding the deaths of four non-residents and including the deaths from tuberculosis of Eastbourne persons temporarily out of the Borough, there was a total of 31 deaths—24 from pulmonary tuberculosis (18 males and 6 females) and 7 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis (3 males and 4 females). The death-rates were as follows :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis .. 0.43 per 1,000.

Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.. 0.12 per 1,000.

All forms of tuberculosis .. 0.55 per 1,000.

The male death-rate from “Consumption” was 0.79 per 1,000, and the female 0.18 per 1,000.

The deaths in the last ten years have been as follows :—

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Pulmonary ...	24	33	22	*43	35	34	26	30	31	43
Other forms ...	7	6	6	3	6	7	11	5	7	12
Total ...	31	39	28	46	41	41	37	35	38	55

* One of these deaths was not registered until 1935.

In accordance with Circular 648 of the Ministry of Health, the following particulars of new cases of tuberculosis

and of deaths from the disease in the area, whether of Eastbourne persons or not, during 1937, are given, viz. :—

Age Period.	New Cases 54.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Under 1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ..	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
10-15 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 ..	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	1
20-25 ..	4	1	—	—	3a	3	—	—
25-35 ..	9	5	—	2	7b	—	—	2
35-45 ..	2	4	1	—	2	1	—	—
45-55 ..	4	2	—	—	5a	1	1	—
55-65 ..	4	—	1	—	4	—	1	—
65 & over	—	3	1	1	—	1	1	1
Totals ..	23	16	5	10	22	6	3	4

(a) Each of these figures includes 1 visitor.

(b) This figure includes 2 visitors.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

In the laboratory 305 examinations of sputum were made :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
For practitioners and dispensary patients	36	182	218
For hospital	56	31	87
	—	—	—
	92	213	305
	—	—	—

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

GILDREDGE HOSPITAL.

Administrative Medical Officer : Dr. W. G. Willoughby.

Clinical Medical Officer : Dr. D. G. Churcher.

Matron : Miss A. Strugnell.

Owing to the possession by the Council of their own Tuberculosis Hospital and the use temporarily of St. Mary's Hospital in some cases, there has been again practically no waiting for institutional treatment throughout 1937. There have been vacant beds chiefly for females at the Gildredge Hospital during the year. The male beds were occupied to the extent of 95 per cent., but the female beds only to the extent of 76 per cent.

(a) GILDREDGE HOSPITAL. STATISTICS, 1937.

	MALES.			FEMALES.		Total.
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	
In Hospital at end of 1936	9	3	—	4	3	19
Admitted 1937 ..	19	6	2	13	10	50
Died	7	1	1	2	2	13
Discharged ..	12	6	—	8	7	33
In Hospital at end of 1937	9	2	1	7	4	23

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS IN GILDREDGE HOSPITAL.

Classification on Discharge.					In Hospital at end of 1937.
Stationary.	Improved.	Greatly Improved.	Worse.	Fatal.	
MALES—					
Classification at end of 1936.					
Early (6)	..	—	—	3	2
Intermediate (5)	..	1	—	—	—
Advanced (1)	..	1	—	—	—
Observation (—)	..	—	—	—	—
Classification on Admission during 1937—					
Early (6)	..	1	—	—	4
Intermediate (12)	..	2	—	—	4
Advanced (9)	..	—	—	6	2
Observation (—)	..	—	—	—	—
FEMALES—					
Classification at end of 1936 —					
Early (4)	..	—	2	—	—
Intermediate (1)	..	—	—	—	1
Advanced (2)	..	—	1	—	—
Classification on Admission during 1937—					
Early (9)	..	1	6	—	2
Intermediate (8)	..	2	—	—	5
Advanced (4)	..	—	—	1	2
Observation (2)	..	—	1	—	1

GILDREDGE HOSPITAL.

Period : 1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938.	Adults.		Child- ren.	Whole Institu- tion.
	Men.	Women.		
Average number of beds pro- vided at the Institution during the year ..	12	12	—	24
Number of patient days during the year	4276	3632	—	7908
Average number of beds occupied during the year	11.7	10	—	21.7

Classification of cases discharged (or died) during the year, expressed as a percentage of the total cases discharged (or died) :—

(a) Observation	4.3
(b) Pulmonary	95.7
(c) Non-Pulmonary	Nil.
Average percentage of "bed" cases	57.5
(Males, 58.4 per cent. Females, 56.3 per cent.)	

This hospital is strictly a hospital and not a sanatorium. Its accommodation is just equal to Eastbourne requirements.

The total cost of the hospital from April 1st, 1937, to 31st March, 1938, including loan charges, was £3,277.

From April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938, there were 7,908 patient days, viz., Males, 4,276 ; Females, 3,632. The patient days included 4,546 "bed" days, made up as follows ; Males, 2,500 ; Females, 2,046. Each patient cost £2. 17s. 4d. per week. The income from patients was £37.

The cost of food for patients and staff amounted to 8/2 each per week.

I submit a record of cases since the hospital was opened :—

Hospital opened 27th July, 1914.

Date of admission of first patient.. 29th July, 1914.

Number of admissions from the 29th July,

1914, to the 31st December, 1937 .. 1309

Number of patients—

Males 474

Females 504

— 978

Number of patients admitted once only	758
Twice	150
Three times	43
Four times	17
Five times	6
Six times	4
	— 978

HISTORY OF GILDREDGE HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

Died in the hospital (from T.B.)	352
Died in the hospital (from other causes) ..	2
Died after discharge (from T.B.)	161
Died after discharge (from other causes) ..	19
Still in the hospital	23
Left the town	208
Not traceable	20
Admitted for observation only	30
Children at School	1
Working or able to work	52
Not working or not able to work	24
Disease arrested (besides those working) ..	84
In other hospitals	2
	— 978

(b) ST. MARY'S MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Record of cases receiving treatment for tuberculosis during 1937.—This Hospital is only used for cases of tuberculosis of the lungs in emergencies, in cases requiring other treatment or care, or temporarily when there are no vacant beds at the tuberculosis hospital.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
In Hospital at end of 1936	3	1	—	4
Admitted 1937	20	3	—	23
Died	6	—	—	6
Discharged	17	3	—	20
	—	—	—	—
In Hospital at end of 1937	—	1	—	1
	—	—	—	—

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
In Hospital at end of 1936	3	1	2	6
Admitted 1937	4	4	4	12
Died	2	2	—	4
Discharged	3	1	5	9
	—	—	—	—
In Hospital at end of 1937	2	2	1	5
	—	—	—	—

In 9 of the cases admitted to St. Mary's Hospital during the year the diagnosis of tuberculosis had not been made before admission (4 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary). Nineteen of the pulmonary cases were subsequently transferred to the Gildredge Hospital. Three of the pulmonary cases were admitted as emergency cases, and died within eight days after admission. One of the pulmonary cases had previously received treatment during the year at the Gildredge Hospital and, with one other, was receiving treatment for other conditions in St. Mary's Hospital.

Three of the non-pulmonary cases received treatment in the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, during the year, and were admitted to St. Mary's Hospital after discharge from that Hospital.

The number of days spent in the Hospital during 1937 by cases suffering from tuberculosis were as follows :—

<i>Pulmonary—</i>	<i>Days.</i>
Males	624
Females	131
<i>Non-pulmonary—</i>	<i>Days.</i>
Males	694
Females	457
Children	736

There are four beds at this Hospital in revolving huts in the grounds.

(c) OTHER INSTITUTIONS. (TREATMENT ARRANGED BY
LOCAL AUTHORITY). STATISTICS, 1937.

	MALES.			FEMALES.		Total
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	
In Institutions at end of 1936	5	1	—	—	4	10
Admitted 1937 ..	8	4	—	3	3	18
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged ..	8	4	—	1	5	18
In Institutions at end of 1937	5	1	—	2	2	10

The cost of sending patients to these institutions was £1,277. 13s. 8d. Contributions were made in three cases by the patients or their relatives, during the year, to the extent of £177. 15s.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged from Residential Institutions approved for the treatment of tuberculosis during the year 1937.

Classification on admission to Institution.	Condition at time of Discharge.	* Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Tot al.	
		Under 3 Mths. & over 28 days			3-6 Months.			6-12 Months.			More than 12 Months.				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. Minus Group 1.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	1	3	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Class T.B. Plus Group 1.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not Quiescent	1	—	—	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	
		Died in Institution ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	
	Class T.B. Plus Group 2.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not Quiescent	1	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	10	
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Class T.B. Plus Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	
		Died in Institution ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
	Totals (Pulmonary) ..		6	4	—	9	10	—	6	2	—	2	1	—	40
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
		Not Quiescent	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other Organs, and Joints	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totals (Non-Pulmonary) ..		—	—	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	9

* NOTE.—Patients whose stay has not exceeded 28 days are not included.

Of the 39 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis not previously notified, 34 received institutional treatment during the year, or 87 per cent. Twenty-two received treatment in the Gildredge Hospital, 3 in St. Mary's Hospital, and 4 others were provided treatment by the Council in other institutions. The 3 cases receiving treatment in St. Mary's

Hospital referred to above, died before their transfer to the Gildredge Hospital could be effected. The 5 remaining cases received institutional treatment apart from the Local Authority. In addition, 5 cases who moved into the town during the year were provided with institutional treatment by the Local Authority.

Of the 15 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis 11 received institutional treatment during the year. Four received treatment at St. Mary's Hospital, 3 at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, and 4 received institutional treatment apart from the Local Authority.

INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING EASTBOURNE PATIENTS DURING 1937 WHETHER THROUGH THE AUTHORITY OR PRIVATELY.

Name of Institution.	In-patients at end of 1936.		Admitted during the year 1937.		Receiving treatment at end of 1937.	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Gildredge Hospital ..	12	7	27	23	12	11
St. Mary's Hospital, East- bourne.	7	3	27	8	2	4
Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne.	1	—	—	5	—	—
Grosvenor Sanatorium, Ashford.	—	—	2	—	—	—
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore.	3	3	4	2	1	2
Preston Hall, Aylesford ..	2	—	—	—	1	—
Brompton Hospital, L'don	—	—	2	2	—	—
King Edward VII. Sana- torium, Midhurst.	1	1	2	1	1	1
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Eversfield Chest Hospital, St. Leonards-on-Sea ..	—	—	2	—	1	—
Darvell Hall, Roberts- bridge	—	—	1	—	1	—
Douglas House, Bourne- mouth	—	—	1	—	—	—
St. Michael's Home, Ax- bridge	—	—	—	1	—	1
Leaf Hospital, Eastbourne	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ..	26	14	69	43	19	20

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Males : Tuesdays, 11 a.m. ; Medical Officer, Dr. W. G. Willoughby. Females : Thursdays, 11.30 a.m., Dr. D. G. Churcher. Special time by appointment.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1937.

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	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	Tb. Minus.		Tb. Plus.					
	Adults	Children.	Adults	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on 1st January, 1937 ..	54	2	79	—	9	27	142	29
Add—Old Cases returned to Register ..	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Cases transferred from other areas ..	6	—	7	—	—	2	13	2
New cases during 1937(definitely T.B.)	7	—	25	—	7	5	39	5
Transfer of old cases from T.B. Minus to T.B. Plus ..	68	2	113	—	16	34	197	36
Transfer from Non-Pulmonary to Pulmonary ..	—1	—	+1	—	—	—	—	—
Deduct—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases removed from Dispensary Register for the following reasons—	67	2	114	—	16	34	197	36
(a) Left the town ..	4	—	6	—	1	2	11	2
(b) Fatal ..	7	—	18	—	4	—	29	—
(c) Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Register ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(d) Arrested ..	5	—	—	—	1	1	6	1
Total cases taken off Register ..	18	—	24	—	6	3	48	3
Cases remaining on Dispensary Register, 31st December, 1937 ..	49	2	90	—	10	31	149	33
Observation Cases examined in 1937 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	13
Contacts examined in 1937 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	81

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY
DURING 1937—*Continued.*

Number of attendances at the dispensary (including contacts)—							
Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	264
School children .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	164
							— 428
Total number of visits by nurses or health visitors to homes							
Specimens of sputum examined .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at orthopaedic out-stations for treatment or supervision							
Number of X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work—							
Chest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
T.B. orthopaedic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Number of patients to whom dental treatment was given at or in connection with the dispensary							
Number of consultations with medical practitioners—							
(a) Personal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(b) Otherwise .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
							— 33
Number of other visits by tuberculosis officers to homes							
Number of insured persons under domiciliary treatment on 31st December, 1937							
Number of reports received during the year in respect of insured persons—Form G.P.36							

NURSES' VISITS.

Total of domiciliary visits for all purposes, 634.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Fifteen males and 10 females were receiving extra nourishment in the form of milk on the 31st December, 1936.

The amount of expenditure from 1st January to 31st December, 1937, has amounted to £146. 7s. 8d., which is equivalent to £2. 12s. 6½d. per thousand of the population of the Borough per annum. The total number of persons assisted during this period was 50, and the total amount

supplied was 10,341 pints of milk. The amount of expenditure permitted by the Ministry is £2 for every 1,000 of the population, and this permits milk only.

Twenty-one males, 15 females and 2 children were receiving extra nourishment at the end of 1937.

CHILDREN'S TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

THURSDAYS, 2.30 p.m.

Medical Officer : Dr. J. FENTON.

Of the children examined, 1 was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption, and 22 had tuberculosis elsewhere, as follows :—

Cervical glands	..	..	..	13
Hip	..	..	..	2
Knee	..	..	..	1
Mediastinal glands	..	..	..	1
Dactylitis	..	..	..	1
Tabes mesenterica	..	..	..	1
Urinary tract	..	..	..	1
Ankle	..	..	..	1
Kidney	..	..	..	1
<hr/>				
Total	..	..	..	22
<hr/>				

The following is a summary of the above cases with particulars of the contacts and observation cases examined and the number of attendances :—

Nature of Case.				Number of Cases Attending.	Number of Attendances.
Pulmonary—					
New cases	..	..	..	—	—
Old cases	..	..	..	1	1
Non-pulmonary—					
New cases	..	..	..	5	14
Old cases	..	..	..	17	36
Contacts	..	..	..	81	92
Observation cases	..	..	..	13	21
<hr/>					<hr/>
Totals	..	..	..	117	164
<hr/>					<hr/>

All the above pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases were school children.

Special attention was paid to examination of school children contacts with pulmonary tuberculosis cases during the year.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT ARRANGED BY THE COUNCIL.

Children under 15 years of age.

	Males.	Females.
Receiving treatment at the end of 1936	1	3
Admissions during the year *	4	1
Discharges during the year *	4	3
Deaths in institutions during the year ..	—	—
Receiving treatment at the end of 1937	1	1

*Two patients—one was admitted and discharged three times during the year.

Institutions treating cases during 1937 :—

Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore—

Males	3
Females	4

Nature of cases treated :—

Non-pulmonary—

Males	3
Females	4

Number of in-patient days, 1,142.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Three males and one female received 576 pints of milk during the year.

NOTE.—The particulars relating to the above cases of children are also included in the general tables above.

GENERAL PARTICULARS.

The Chief Tuberculosis Officer is the Medical Officer of Health, and he is the Medical Officer for the men's dispensary, Dr. D. G. Churcher is Medical Officer for clinical work at the hospital and for the women's dispensary, and Dr. J. Fenton acts as deputy for the Medical Officer of Health, and is Medical Officer for the children's clinic.

The Health Visitors make visits where required. It has been found advisable to divide this work rather than to have all the visits made by one nurse.

The dispensary at Avenue House is the centre from which the work is carried on. Examinations of children only are also made at Acacia Villa, Seaside, on Tuesday afternoons, and at Hampden Park Hall on Mondays.

The following up of doubtful cases is done by the Medical Officers and the Nurses, and contacts are examined at the dispensary and in the clinics.

Tuberculin is only occasionally used. Artificial pneumothorax treatment is carried out in suitable cases. Sixty-five A.P. refills were given to 9 patients in the Gildredge Hospital, 84 A.P. refills to 10 other cases who attended as out-patients, and 17 refills to 3 cases who had been in-patients of the Gildredge Hospital. Consultant service is available for throat cases and X-ray is available for diagnosis. For more special operations and advice Brompton Hospital has been used. In 1937, X-ray examinations were carried out at the cost of the Council for the following cases :—

Dispensary cases	..	..	..	28
T.B. orthopaedic	..	..	..	7
Gildredge Hospital	..	..	..	23

X-ray examinations in some cases had been carried out through the medical attendants before treatment by the Local Authority.

The local Surgical Aid Society has been of assistance in helping to provide surgical apparatus. There has been no difficulty in this respect.

No home shelters have been applied for. No special occupation locally is concerned with the incidence of tuberculosis.

The Open-Air School is acting as a useful preventive of tuberculosis. This has been rebuilt and extended. No case of actual pulmonary tuberculosis is taken there. The number of children attending at the end of 1936, admitted during the year and attending at the end of 1937, was 118, 64, and 120 respectively. Of the 118 children at the end of 1936, 14 did not re-join the school in 1937, and of the 120 at the end of 1937, 11 will not re-join in 1938.

The co-operation between the General Hospital, the Tuberculosis Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, the Medical Practitioners and the Tuberculosis Officers is cordial. The instructions in the Ministry orders are closely followed and no other special arrangement is made.

Dental treatment at the hospital is carried out by Mr. Turner. Both there and in the dispensary, patients pay as much as they can for dentures, and individuals and societies kindly make up some of the balance. In some cases the Authority meets the expenses. Dental work in connection with tuberculosis was carried out on behalf of the Authority in 1937, in respect to one case.

The special difficulty encountered is the want of suitable employment for tuberculous persons who could do a little work. Housing accommodation for some cases unable to pay an average rent is another difficulty.

Special nursing in the home was provided by the Authority for one patient who was too ill to be moved to hospital. The hospital deals with the worst cases and arrangements are made for the particular help required by each tuberculous person.

Except for general survey, no action has been taken in 1937 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, as regards employees in the milk trade.

It was not necessary to take any action under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to obtain compulsory removal of cases to hospital.

I am particularly indebted to Mr. A. H. Hookham, of my staff, for his special work *re* Tuberculosis. The tabular records are his work and enable me to give the above account of this disease as it exists in the Borough, and the measures taken for dealing with it.

As regards non-pulmonary tuberculosis its diminution is due partly in Eastbourne, as throughout the country, to the use of safer milk. Very much of the milk including all that supplied to schools is now Pasteurised.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Eastbourne water is supplied by the Eastbourne Water Works Company. The General Manager, Mr. P. H. Blagrove, has kindly given me the figures relating to the quantity used.

The water is obtained from a deep well with a long heading in the chalk at Friston. The well, heading and pumping station are four miles from Eastbourne and situated in a gathering ground, which is very suitable for the purpose.

Great care is taken as to the gathering ground and the methods of its use, so that there shall be no pollution. Afforestation is being carried out on parts of it.

The heading connected to the pumping station is at a depth in no case less than about 120ft. from the surface. The water is pumped from Friston into distributing reservoirs in the immediate neighbourhood of Eastbourne, but it is not stored in any case for more than a day or two. The reservoirs are up-to-date and covered. The supply is constant and at full pressure all the year round, irrespective of rainfall.

The amount of water pumped into Eastbourne for consumption varied from $24\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons per week to $16\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per week, the average amount being 19 million gallons per week. This is approximately 37 gallons daily per person of the normal population.

The quantity and quality of the water remain practically the same year by year. It is very satisfactory to have a source so comparatively independent of variations in the amount of rainfall. The supply is constant.

There is a subsidiary source of supply at Holywell, from which 8 million gallons were pumped during 1937.

Access to the sources is freely permitted to the Medical Officer, and my visits have satisfied me that every care is taken to prevent any accidental pollution.

In view of what happened to the water supply of a part of a large County Borough in 1937, it is interesting to

note that, when in 1936 the headings at Friston were being extended, no workman was allowed in the well before a complete bacteriological examination was made of each individual. This examination resulted in a few of the men being rejected.

For water from wells in chalk, the Eastbourne water has a comparatively small hardness, viz., from 11.5 to 13.2 grains per gallon or "degrees Clark."

Domestic softening plants are in use in many houses, but no general water softening takes place.

Analyses of the water were made constantly during 1937 with special full reports once monthly, alternately by the Borough Analyst and the Company's Analyst. Partial analyses are made weekly. These are, of course, important, but reliance is placed chiefly in keeping the sources unimpeachable. An example of the monthly report is as follows :—

FROM DR. S. ALLINSON WOODHEAD, F.I.C.,
THE PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY,
MOUNTFIELD HOUSE,
LEWES, SUSSEX.
24th January, 1938.

Report upon a sample of water forwarded by Dr. W. G. Willoughby, M.O.H., Avenue House, The Avenue, Eastbourne, on January 19th, 1938.

Sample labelled :—EASTBOURNE. TOWN MAIN.

The water on arrival had the following characteristics :—

Colour.—None.

Smell.—None.

Sediment.—A mere trace.

		Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.
Total Solids (dried at 100° C)	.. ..	20.0	
Solids (after ignition)	.. ..	11.2	
Chlorine	.. ..	2.3	
Ammonia (free)	.. ..		.012
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	.. ..		.036
Oxygen taken from permanganate in			
½-hour	.. ..	Nil.	
Ditto in 4 hours	.. ..	.01	
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	.. ..	.23	
Nitrites	.. ..	Nil.	
Hardness, Total	.. ..	13.3	
Hardness (after boiling)	.. ..	3.3	
Phosphates	.. ..	Nil.	
Metallic Impurity	.. ..	Trace of iron.	
Ph.	.. ..	7.6	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

The organisms per ml. which grew on nutrient agar in three days at room temperature under aerobic conditions and were then visible to the naked eye as colonies numbered 10.

On agar at blood temperature and under aerobic conditions one colony was noticed after two days' incubation.

Examinations for organisms of the coli group gave entirely negative results in 100 ml.

REPORT.

Both chemically and bacterially this water supply is very satisfactory. There is no evidence whatever of organic pollution, and as submitted it is perfectly safe for drinking purposes and domestic use.

(Signed) S. ALLINSON WOODHEAD.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The sewerage of Eastbourne is in the department of the Borough Engineer.

The whole of the sewage, and part of the surface water, passes into the sea at Langney Point, some distance to the east of the Borough. Owing to the levels of a portion of the Borough, the fall is only natural at low tide ; at high tide some of the sewage has to be lifted by the aid of Shone's pneumatic ejectors and pumps at the east end of the town.

In two parts of the town the local sewage has to be raised to the level of the main sewers by pneumatic ejectors, viz., in Compton Street and Bourne Street. The Borough Engineer is, owing to the increase in the number of houses in the Borough, engaged in the preparation of a scheme of re-arrangement of the sewage system.

The dangerous part of the Infectious Diseases Hospital sewage is cremated at the hospital.

The water-carriage system is practically universal in Eastbourne, the few exceptions being in connection with agricultural buildings in outlying districts.

The sewer ventilation is by high upcast shafts ; there are no road level ventilators.

The system of intercepting traps between the house drains and the sewers is universal.

There are outfalls on the sea front for surface water.

Many houses are drained by means of iron drains in place of stone-ware.

The surface water system is in many parts separate from the ordinary sewer system, so that rain water shall not cause the lower parts of the Borough to be flooded in sudden storms. New houses have the double system in most cases.

At the outfall, screening has been adopted for removal of solid matter. There is no other treatment of the sewage.

SCAVENGING.

House refuse is collected by the Corporation and is burnt at the destructor. The arrangements are made by the Borough Engineer.

Motor dust-vans are in general use.

In nearly all houses movable covered ashbins are the receptacles used.

Fish offal and garden refuse are not now specially regularly removed by the Corporation owing to the expense. Special, including garden and shop, refuse is removed on payment.

The cost of removal and destruction of house refuse during the past year was about £11,726, but included in this is some expense in pumping sewage. The income was about £283.

The collection is made once weekly all through the year with a second weekly partial collection during the summer months. Many larger premises have a more frequent periodical removal.

It is more important from a health point of view to have a second collection in the hot weather in small property than in large houses.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The following table shows the number and nature of the sanitary inspections during 1937. Many other casual visits were also made :—

Visits of Inspection of :	East.	Central and West.	Hampden Park and Upperton.
Dwelling Houses	342	775	372
Schools	13	5	12
Stables and other Premises ..	408	155	50
Cowsheds	30	19	30
Piggeries	49	3	24
Slaughter-houses	622	41	239
Milk Shops and Dairies ..	306	75	93
Fruiterers' Shops	328	344	69
Fish Shops	274	609	38
Butchers' Shops	400	1303	108
Other Food Stores	70	445	58
Bakehouses	48	53	58
Factories and Workshops ..	75	174	82
Work Places	18	158	6
Re-Inspections	755	1447	1731
Complaints	134	341	106
Notification Visits	102	376	88
Houses Disinfected	99	306	106
Bedding Disinfected	99	294	119
Drains Tested	40	514	366
Soil Pipes Tested	15	171	16
Drains Re-laid	18	198	101
Drains Ventilated	15	105	1
Total	4260	7911	3873

The statutory notices served during the year were as shown below with the results. Work is generally carried

out after verbal notice or an informal notice of the nature of the defect, including an invitation to confer with the Sanitary Inspector either at the premises or at the office. This accounts for the fewness of the legal notices.

	No. Issued.	No. com- plied with.	No. lapsed, or can- celled.	No. ont- standing.
<i>a</i> Public Health Act, 1875— Section 91	—	—	—	—
<i>b</i> Public Health Act, 1875— Section 36	—	—	—	—
<i>c</i> Public Health Act, 1875— Section 46	—	—	—	—
<i>d</i> Public Health Act, Amend- ment Act, 1890, Sec. 22 ..	—	—	—	—
<i>e</i> Public Health Act, 1875— Section 41	—	—	—	—
<i>f</i> Public Health Act, 1875— Section 71	—	—	—	—
Factory and Workshops Acts..	—	—	—	—
Housing Act, 1936—Sec. 9 ..	10	16	—	1
Totals	10	*16	—	1

a To abate nuisances of various descriptions.

b To provide proper closets, dustbins, etc.

c To cleanse, disinfect, etc., houses.

d Sanitary conveniences in manufactories.

e To relay drains.

f To cease occupation of cellar dwelling.

* Includes seven notices issued in 1936.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES. — In connection with the Borough Sanitary Certificate the following work was done :—

New certificates issued —

Old certificates endorsed after re-examination .. 6

The total number of these now issued is .. 1,878

COMMON LODGING HOUSES. — There are now no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES. — There were four licensed slaughterhouses as follows :—The Crumbles slaughterhouse, Upwick slaughterhouse, Latimer Road slaughterhouse, and one small holding for limited slaughtering. Slaughtering of pigs also takes place to a limited extent on two other agricultural premises.

Much of the meat consumed in Eastbourne is slaughtered just over the Borough boundary at Langney. A Meat Inspector appointed jointly by the Town Council and the Hailsham Rural District Council supervised the slaughterhouses outside the Borough. The Eastbourne County Borough Council contributed £100 towards the salary of this Inspector and part of his expenses.

The Langney slaughterhouses will be within the Borough after the extension of the Borough in April, 1938.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—A very large proportion of the houses in Eastbourne come under this heading at some part of the year.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.—Disinfestation is not carried out by the department (except in the case of the poorer classes), as it was found in the majority of cases that owners and occupiers relied on the action taken by the department and did practically nothing to cope with the infestation. Occupiers and owners are informally notified as to their obligations, suggestions and advice are given as to the best methods to adopt and on subsequent inspections it is generally found that the necessary steps have been taken and on the whole the results are found to be satisfactory.

The disinfestation of Council Houses is carried out by the Corporation Housing Estate Staff under the supervision of the Housing Superintendent.

		<i>Council houses.</i>	<i>Other houses.</i>
1. Houses found to be infested	..	73	52
Houses disinfested	.. .. .	73	41
2. The method employed for freeing houses from bugs normally takes the form of fumigation with "Cimex" fumigators together with spraying the rooms with "Zaldecide."			
3. Disinfestation of furniture, bedding, clothing, etc., before removal to Council Houses is not carried out.			
4. No disinfestation on a large scale takes place.			

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.—No nuisance has arisen during the year. The few caravans were, however, regularly inspected. The Public Health Act, 1936, gives power of effective control in this respect. Only one application for a licence, under Section 269, authorising the applicant to allow land to be used as a site for moveable dwellings, had been received by the end of the year. This application was refused by the Council.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—Occasional verbal instruction has to be given with regard to smoke abatement, but no legal proceedings were necessary.

SCHOOLS.—The various Elementary Schools have been inspected from time to time. There are 15 of these schools with 21 departments.

THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.—A quarterly examination as to the sanitation of these premises has been carried out in 1937.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 32 bakehouses in the Borough, of which 3 are underground.

Bakehouses have received constant attention and existing powers have been found adequate for dealing with sanitary conditions in shops and stores, except as regards protection from dust, etc. Bread should be sold in wrappers, but there are no means of insisting on this cleanliness.

PREMISES RECEIVING CONSTANT INSPECTION AND ATTENTION
DURING THE YEAR.

Number of cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	14
Number of farmyards	..	..	..	..	..	11
Number of dairies and milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	126
Number of private stables	..	..	..	..	..	36
Number of piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	56
Number of common lodging houses	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	5
Number of offensive trades	..	..	..	..	..	—

MILK SUPPLY.

Number of wholesale traders and producers on register	14
*Number of retail purveyors on register	122
Infectious diseases employees	—
Infectious diseases on premises	—
Notice to remedy contravention of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	

* Fifty-one of these are retailing milk in sealed cartons only, as supplied to them by the producers.

RETURN AS TO STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS.

Drains examined and tested	526
Drains re-laid and amended	242
Interceptors fixed	51
Drain ventilation improved	133
Drains cleared	56
New W.C. apparatus provided	496
W.C. apparatus repaired and cleansed	346
W.C. flushing power improved	436
New soil pipes fixed	162
Soil and vent. pipes repaired	66
New main taps provided	185
Waste pipes trapped	1080
Sanitary dustbins provided	315
Back yards paved or repaired	173
Sinks renewed	1015
New sink wastes	1042
Safes provided under W.C.	357
W.C. cisterns fixed	440
Cleansing of premises	145
Window frames, sashes, cords, etc., repaired or renewed	647
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	485
Floors repaired	358
Stairs repaired	88
Walls repaired (brickwork)	140
Walls and ceilings, plaster required	319
Walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated	924

Dampness to walls remedied	268
Roofs repaired	143
Eaves, gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	189
House ventilation improved	98
Lighting of stairways	105
Lighting of rooms improved	16
Chimney stacks repaired	32
Handrails to stairs provided	41
Boundary walls repaired	43
Food stores provided or ventilated	70
Stoves repaired or renewed	278
Washing coppers repaired	48
Accumulations removed	33
Smoke nuisances abated	10
Miscellaneous items	390

In addition to the tabulated amendments above, considerable attention has been given to general improvement of structural conditions, especially with a view to preventing dampness.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries).	72	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries).	259	8	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers premises)	174	—	—
Total	505	10	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness.. ..	35	35	—	—
Want of ventilation	15	15	—	—
Overcrowding	4	4	—	—
Want of drainage of floors..	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	9	9	—	—
<i>Sanitary accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient	5	5	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	8	8	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	3	3	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
<i>Other Offences (excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)</i>				
	—	—	—	—
Total	80	80	—	—

III.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
<i>Underground Bake-houses (Sec. 101) :—</i>	
In use during 1937	3
<i>Homework :—</i>	
List of Outworkers received	34
Workshops on the Register at end of 1937 ..	389
Bake-houses on the Register at end of 1937 ..	32
Total number of Workshops on Register ..	421

The out-workers' lists are now more regularly sent in ; in cases of disease out-workers receive special attention.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1936.

The provisions of the Shops Acts, 1912-1936 are administered by the Sanitary and Public Health Committee ; but only Section 10 of the Act of 1934 is dealt with by the Public Health Department.

Each of the Sanitary Inspectors is an appointed officer for the purpose of Shops Acts, and deals with the application of the Section in his district, but there is uniformity throughout the Borough.

Much useful work has been done in the way of provision of sufficient sanitary accommodation and washing facilities. Only one application for exemption has been granted in connection with a shop having sanitary accommodation nearby.

The provision requiring a reasonable temperature in shops has created the most difficulties and it is therefore gratifying to be able to report that, with a very few exceptions, all shops where persons are employed in or about the business of the shop have been provided with suitable means of maintaining a reasonable temperature and a reasonable temperature is maintained. As was to be expected, such trades as butchers, fruiterers and fishmongers were the shops which presented the greatest difficulties, and in respect of 26 of these it was necessary to serve statutory notices. Of these 26 statutory notices to provide means of heating and to maintain a reasonable temperature in the respective shops served during the year, twenty had been complied with by the end of the year. Three of the outstanding notices were in connection with fish shops and three in connection with fruiterers.

BATHS.

There are three municipal bathing establishments which include two sea water and one fresh water swimming baths. Practically all the varieties of medicinal baths can now be obtained in Eastbourne either by municipal or private enterprise.

DEVONSHIRE BATHS.

The following varieties of baths are provided :— Ordinary baths, two large swimming baths filled by gravitation from the sea, which are fitted with up-to-date filtration and purification machinery ; a new and up-to-date Turkish and Russian bath establishment ; hot and cold sea water baths ; electrical, vapour, foam and spray baths.

SEASIDE BATHS.

These were opened in 1903. The accommodation comprises 15 slipper baths for men and 15 for women, with the addition of a shower and needle bath for each sex.

The numbers using them in 1937 were : men, 22,285 ; women, 15,481 ; children, 395 ; total, 38,161 ; an increase of 2,939 on the 1936 figures and of 4,922 on the 1935 figures.

The largest number using the baths in any one year was 37,554, in 1928.

OLD TOWN BATHS.

These were opened in 1905. There are 12 baths for men and 3 for women. By arrangement on one day weekly all the baths are available for women for part of the day.

The swimming bath is 60ft. long by 20ft. wide, and varies in depth from 3ft. 6in. to 6ft. 6in. The water is changed as considered necessary and is chlorinated. It is fresh water from a well on the premises. Examinations of the water are made bacteriologically.

Number of swimming bathers, 1937 :—

Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
3026	908	16088	8840	28862

The largest number previously was 38,886 in 1929.

Number of ordinary bathers :—

Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
6710	3965	151	10826

During 1937, 117 boys and 186 girls of the Elementary Schools who had learned to swim during the year and passed the test received certificates originated by the late Mr. Alderman Hollins, M.A. The following figures show the number of these certificates awarded :—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1920 to 1934	1627	1597	3224
1935	148	132	280
1936	137	99	236
1937	117	186	303

The cost of the baths was as follows for the year ending 31st March, 1938 :—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Capital Charges (in addition).
Seaside ..	£742	£1537	£795	£285
Old Town..	£550	£1365	£815	Nil.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

Tables in the report show the work done in 1937..

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of water were made by the Borough Analyst and by the Water Company's Analyst, Mr. Burgess, in alternate months. Some samples were also sent to the Clinical Research Association.

Ordinary diphtheria and tuberculosis bacteriology is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. Other bacteriology is sent to Dr. Shera, or to the Clinical Research Association.

Wassermann examinations were made at the Pathological Department, Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne, by Dr. A. G. Shera, the Medical Attendant of the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Special Officer : Mr. A. LINDFIELD.

There were numerous complaints or notifications that rats were seen on various premises during the year. All parts of the town were equally affected.

Investigation usually showed that the rats were present in ones and twos and steps were promptly taken to deal with them with satisfactory results.

The policy of giving advice and assistance, although reserving the right to use the legal provisions if necessary,

has resulted in early notification by occupiers that rats were on their premises.

With the co-operation of the Borough Engineer the sewers throughout the town are regularly baited, particular attention being paid to the sections liable to harbour rats. Parks and open spaces owned by the Council also receive regular attention.

During "National Rat Week" special attention was paid to all premises liable to infestation and rat catchers were engaged, with dogs and gassing machines, for rat week and the week following, no less than 381 rats being caught during the two weeks.

The press, public and officers of the Council all co-operate to combat the rats with good results.

No legal action has been taken during the year.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The supervision of milk includes analysis to ascertain if the normal contents are present and examinations bacteriologically and otherwise to ascertain the presence or absence of contamination.

There is in this country no fixed standard for the contents of milk. There is a standard which it is assumed milk should reach, viz. :—3% fat and 8.5% solids not fat.

In 1937, six samples of milk were found to be deficient in fat, and the cases were reported to the East Sussex County Council, in whose Area the farm of the producer was situated.

The following samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year :—

			Samples.	Average Fat.	Average Solids.
January ..	..	..	—	—	—
February ..	..	..	4	3.50	8.70
March ..	..	..	—	—	—
April ..	..	..	—	—	—
May ..	..	..	7	3.36	8.68
June ..	..	..	17	2.90	8.74
July ..	..	..	6	3.50	8.66
August ..	..	..	—	—	—
September ..	..	..	5	3.80	8.85
October ..	..	..	17	3.66	8.74
November ..	..	..	—	—	—
December ..	..	..	—	—	—
			—	—	—
Total ..	..	..	56	3.38	8.73
			—	—	—

There was no case of preservative or colouring matter in milk ; these additions are definitely prohibited.

Deficiency of normal constituents, important as it is, is not so serious as contamination of milk likely to cause

illness. A table showing the results of bacteriological examinations of 9 samples is given in this section, the samples being pasteurised milk ; eight were satisfactory, under the present state of regulations.

Milk is now so invariably supplied in bottles and cartons that accidental contamination is uncommon.

There has been an increased amount of milk pasteurised and most of the milk now receives this attention. It is an unfortunate comment on the healthiness and cleanliness of milk supplies that this should be considered advisable. There is no doubt that milk, fresh and untreated, is the ideal form of supply, but various illnesses and particularly tuberculosis can be conveyed by ordinary milk, and pasteurisation, if efficient, can make milk safe in this respect.

The natural inference that pasteurisation might destroy nutritious and other values of milk is not justified according to recent experiments. At all events the balance of safety makes the process necessary while milk is produced and supplied as at present.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Twelve samples in connection with milk supply were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination during 1937 and the following is an analysis of the results :—

Article.	Sam- ple No.	Organ- isms per ml.	Coli in 1/100th ml. (3 tubes).			Report.
			1	2	3	
Pasteurised Milk	1	1,000	Absent	Absent	Absent	Complied with prescribed conditions. Properly pasteurised.
Pasteurised Milk	2	1,350,000	Present	Present	Present	Failed to comply with prescribed conditions. Heated but not properly pasteurised.
Pasteurised Milk	3	32,000	Present	Present	Present	Complied with prescribed conditions. Properly pasteurised.
Pasteurised Milk	5	4,000	Absent	Absent	Absent	Complied with prescribed conditions. Heated but not properly pasteurised.
Pasteurised Milk	7	3,000	Present	Absent	Absent	Complied with prescribed conditions. Heated but not properly pasteurised.
Pasteurised Milk	10	1,580	Absent	Absent	Absent	Complied with prescribed conditions. Properly pasteurised.
Pasteurised Milk	13	2,073	Present	Absent	Absent	Complied with prescribed conditions. Properly pasteurised.
Pasteurised Milk	14	335	Absent	Absent	Absent	Complied with prescribed conditions. Properly pasteurised.
Pasteurised Milk	15	450	Absent	Absent	Absent	Complied with prescribed conditions. Properly pasteurised.
Milk Bottle ..	4	30	Absent	Absent	Absent	Complied with prescribed conditions. Properly pasteurised.
Milk Bottle ..	6	166	Absent	Absent	Absent	
Milk Bottle ..	8	7	Absent	Absent	Absent	

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

One cow was destroyed under this Order and compensation at quarter value paid to the owner during the year.

SPECIAL MILK.

On 1st June, 1936, the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, came into operation. This Order revoked the Orders of 1923 and 1934, and prescribed the following special designations :—

(a) *Tuberculin Tested*.—Cows Tuberculin Tested at intervals of not less than 2 nor more than 6 months. No more than 200,000 bacteria per millilitre. No coliform bacillus in one hundredth of a millilitre.

(b) *Accredited*.—Cows examined every three months. Must satisfy the same bacteriological tests as Tuberculin Tested Milk.

(c) *Pasteurised*.—No more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, the following licences were issued :—

Four producers licences (in respect of three farms) for “Accredited” Milk.

Three Pasteurisers licences.

Twenty-three dealers licences for “Tuberculin Tested” Milk.

One supplementary licence for “Tuberculin Tested” Milk.

Two dealers Bottling licences for “Tuberculin Tested” Milk.

One supplementary licence for “Pasteurised” Milk.

By arrangement with the Agricultural Committee of the East Sussex County Council, the herds at farms licensed to produce Accredited Milk, are inspected regularly by their Veterinary Officers, and samples of the milk taken for analysis.

MILK IN GENERAL SHOPS.

It is now a definite arrangement that where milk is sold in “general” shops dealing with various articles likely to

contaminate milk, it is not to be exposed for sale in counter pans, hand cans or otherwise, but only retailed in sealed glass bottles or cartons as received from the dairyman and handed over intact to the customer.

MILK (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918).

A review of the action taken will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this report.

MILK (TUBERCULOSIS CASES).

Milk is the principal extra food given gratuitously to certain patients as set forth in the Tuberculosis section of this report.

MILK IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

This is described in my report as School Medical Officer.

OTHER FOODS.

No other food calls for special remark.

There were no statutory "seizures" of food during 1937.

The surrenders of unsound food, other than meat surrendered at slaughter houses, during the year were as follows :—

IMPORTED MEAT.

798½lbs. Beef.	15-lbs. Lamb.
473½lbs. Bacon.	6-lbs. Calf's Liver.
50-lbs. Mutton.	4-lbs. Ox Kidney.
6-doz. Sheeps Kidneys.	

OTHER FOODS.

4 gallons Prawns.	33 tins Pilchards.
42-lbs. Dried Haddocks.	4 tins Condensed Milk.
4 boxes Kippers.	2 tins Apples.
5 stones Dry Fillets.	8 tins Raspberries.
5 stones Dog Fish.	2 tins Fruit Salad.
210-lbs. Plaice.	81 tins Plums.
28 stones Cod Fillets.	9 tins Pineapple.
1 Salmon.	2 tins Carrots.
3-14-lb. tins Ham.	2 tins Cherries.
5-6-lb. tins Jellied Veal.	2 tins Pears.
2-6-lb. tins Corned Beef.	4 tins Grape Fruit.
8 jars Meat Paste.	56-lbs. Currants.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The system employed for the inspection of meat at slaughterhouses is that set out by the Ministry of Health in Memo. 62, Foods.

An effort is made to comply with the recommendation that all animals should be examined at the time of or immediately after slaughter, although this necessitates the attendance of the inspectors at the slaughterhouses, on an average, three evenings in each week, most of the killing taking place in the late afternoon and evening.

The following table indicates the meat condemned as unsound with the disease or condition rendering it unfit for food.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

		Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	.. .. .	434	4	520	3486	2234
Number inspected	.. .. .	434	4	520	3486	2234
All diseases except Tuberculosis—Whole carcasses condemned		—	—	—	—	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.. .. .	46	—	7	82	235
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	.. .. .	10.59%	—	1.34%	2.35%	10.52%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.						
Whole carcasses condemned	.. .. .	1	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.. .. .	36	—	3	—	41
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis		8.52%		0.57%	—	1.92%

The butchers generally willingly co-operate with the Inspectors and all diseased meat has been voluntarily surrendered for destruction. No formal action has been taken for contravention of the Meat Regulations, 1924, and minor contraventions have been remedied after verbal intimation.

SLAUGHTERING OUTSIDE BOROUGH BOUNDARY.

Some of the home-killed meat consumed in the Borough is slaughtered in the slaughterhouses just outside the Borough boundary. The Meat Inspector appointed jointly by the Eastbourne Borough Council and Hailsham Rural District Council regularly inspects at these slaughterhouses, and the following tables (which include the work at all the slaughterhouses in the Rural District) show the amount of meat condemned.

Total number of inspections made in connection

with slaughterhouses, meatshops, etc.	..	3,046
---------------------------------------	----	-------

Total number of animals inspected	..	33,041
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Types of carcasses inspected as follows :—

Bulls	144
Bullocks	410
Heifers	865
Cows	..	..	..	..	..	2,289
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	5,563
Sheep and Lambs	..	..	..	..	..	9,141
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	14,595
Goats	..	..	..	..	..	24

Diseased Meat Condemned—

	Est. Weight in lbs.
On account of Tuberculosis	141,775
On account of other diseases or conditions	42,335
Total	184,110

Details of Diseased Meat Condemned—

(a) *Tuberculosis*—

Cows—151 carcasses and offal	..	75,200
Heifers—9 carcasses and offal	..	4,700

				Est. Weight in lbs.
Bullocks—3 carcasses and offal	..	..	..	1,900
Bulls—1 carcase and offal	..	..	..	600
Calves—4 carcasses and offal..	..	..	..	231
Pigs—18 carcasses and offal	..	..	..	2,177
Sows—4 carcasses and offal	..	..	..	1,260
Miscellaneous—2,612 organs or portions of meat .. .. .	..	..	..	55,707
Total	..	..	..	141,775
<hr/>				
<i>(b) Other Diseases or Conditions—</i>				
Dropsy—				
17 carcasses of cows..	..	..	..	8,100
1 carcase of bull	..	..	..	450
79 carcasses of sheep	..	..	..	2,665
Emaciation—				11,215
13 carcasses of cows..	..	..	..	5,700
82 carcasses of sheep	..	..	..	2,358
Fever—				8,058
1 carcase of bull	..	..	..	550
3 carcasses of cows..	..	..	..	1,550
2 carcasses of heifers	..	..	..	800
5 carcasses of calves	..	..	..	238
2 carcasses of sheep	..	..	..	70
6 carcasses of pigs	..	..	..	328
Swine Erysipelas—				3,536
9 carcasses of pigs	..	..	..	667
Moribund—				
2 carcasses of calves	..	..	..	130
13 carcasses of sheep	..	..	..	670
2 carcasses of pigs	..	..	..	130
Unwholesome or Unsound—				930
1 carcase of bull	..	..	..	400
1 carcase of bullock	..	..	..	400
1 carcase of cow	..	..	..	450
1 carcase of sheep	..	..	..	25
1 carcase of pig	..	..	..	60
				1,335

	Est. Weight in lbs.
Septicaemia—	
2 carcasses of cows	1,200
Multiple Injuries—	
2 carcasses of sheep	120
Bacterial Putrefaction—	
1 carcase of sow	356
Nephritis—1 carcase of pig	70
Septic Metritis—1 carcase of sheep	60
Multiple Abscess—1 carcase of cow	450
Immaturity—2 carcasses of calves	50
Umbilical Pyaemia—1 carcase of calf	56
Jaundice—	
1 carcase of calf	25
1 carcase of sheep	44
1 carcase of pig	40
	— 109
Distomatosis—2 carcasses of sheep	51
Gangrenous Pneumonia—1 carcase of sheep	65
Rickets—1 carcase of pig	20
Melanosis Myelitis—1 carcase of calf	110
Osteomyelitis—1 carcase of pig	20
Miscellaneous—1,083 portions or organs	13,857
Total	42,335

The large proportion of unsound animals slaughtered just over the border of the Borough is very noticeable.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.

No action had to be taken in connection with the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, except to see that they were duly carried out.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

The number of samples taken for analysis and the results are shown in the following table. The percentage

returned as adulterated was 5.7%. In 1936 it was 1.5%, and in 1935, 7.5%.

FORMAL SAMPLES.

Articles.	Samples taken.	Returned as	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Butter	4	4	—
Candied Peel	1	1	—
Cheese	3	3	—
Chicken and Ham Roll	1	1	—
Cocoa	1	1	—
Cookeen	1	1	—
Currants	2	2	—
Ground Almonds	2	2	—
Icing Sugar	1	1	—
Lard	1	1	—
Luncheon Sausage	1	1	—
Macaroni	1	1	—
Margarine	7	7	—
Milk	56	50	6
Peas—Blue	1	1	—
Peas—Split	1	1	—
Raisins	1	1	—
Rice	1	1	—
Sausages	6	6	—
Sultanas	2	2	—
Tapioca	1	1	—
Tea	4	4	—
Trex	1	1	—
White Pepper	4	4	—
Total	104	98	6

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Articles.	Samples taken.	Returned as	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Cheese	1	1	—

SAMPLES NOT GENUINE (FORMAL).

Sam- ple No.	Article	In what respect not genuine.	Action taken.
210	Milk	Deficient in fat 18%	Samples Nos. 212, 213 and 214 were taken in course of delivery to the Vendor after the results of Sample No. 210 were known. Samples Nos. 62 and 63 were subsequently taken at the farm of the producer and found deficient as shewn. Results of analysis reported to East Sussex County Council in whose area the producer is registered.
212	Milk	Deficient in fat 21.3%	
213	Milk	Deficient in fat 19%	
214	Milk	Deficient in fat 19.3%	
62	Milk	Deficient in fat 18.3%	
63	Milk	Deficient in fat 23.3%	

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1937.

Date.	Offence.	Result.
March 22	Using designation "Tuberculin Tested" without a licence.	Fined £1

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

No action was taken under this Act during the year 1937.

NUTRITION.

The only means in operation of arriving at the state of nutrition of the populace is through the School Medical Inspections. I have in my School Medical Report dealt with nutrition in school children. Cases of malnutrition are few and mostly not directly connected with the income of the parents.

HOUSING.

The Housing Act, 1936, which is "An Act to consolidate the Housing Acts, 1925 to 1935, and certain other enactments relating to Housing," came into force on the 1st January, 1937.

The references in this report to the various sections of the Housing Act, 1936, include action taken under the former Acts where such matters were commenced prior to 1937.

To ensure uniformity throughout the Borough Mr. A. Lindfield, Sanitary Inspector, continued in his appointment as Housing Inspector to carry out all formal duties falling upon this department under the Housing Act, 1936. The following statements, tables and forms dealing with repair, closing or improvement of houses and clearance areas and with overcrowding have been completed by him.

No change in procedure was necessary as the provisions as to the various actions such as the repair, closing, demolition, etc., of individual unfit houses, clearance areas and the more recent provisions for dealing with overcrowding were repealed and re-enacted in a consolidated form.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

(a) CAPABLE, AT REASONABLE COST, OF BEING RENDERED FIT.—SEC. 9.

Ten formal notices to carry out works necessary to render the houses in all respects fit for human habitation, were served during the year. In nine cases the owners have complied with the notices and the operation of one was postponed by consent of the Council as the house had become vacant and the owner wished to carry out alterations. The works required under seven formal notices served during 1936 were completed by the owners during 1937.

(b) INCAPABLE, AT REASONABLE COST, OF BEING RENDERED FIT.—SEC. 11.

One house was reported upon and the Council were satisfied that the house was incapable at reasonable cost of being rendered fit.

The owner in this case submitted an undertaking, which was accepted, to alter and improve the house and bring it up to the standard required. The house was rendered in all respects fit for human habitation.

Two houses, with reference to which undertakings had been accepted during 1936, were completed during the year and each house was rendered in all respects fit.

The Council, on the 3rd May, 1937, approved a schedule of "Particulars of work for rendering dwelling houses fit for human habitation." This prescribed schedule has proved extremely useful as a guide to owners wishing to bring their houses up to a reasonable standard or to enable them to draw up an undertaking for submission to the Council as an alternative to Demolition or Closing Orders under Sections 11 and 12 of the Act.

(c) UNFIT PARTS OF BUILDINGS OR UNDERGROUND ROOMS.
—SEC. 12.

The policy of requiring owners to secure proper lighting, ventilation, etc., of underground rooms continued. Many owners, without formal action by the Council, have brought such rooms up to the standard required by the Regulations made by the Council with respect to Underground Rooms.

The work entailed in causing these rooms to be made fit is well worth while as what were dark, damp and badly ventilated rooms became well lighted, dry and well ventilated. The cost of such work is in direct ratio to the degree of darkness and the extent of dampness, etc., prevailing before the improvements are put in hand.

Closing Orders prohibiting the parts of the building or underground rooms being used for human habitation were made with respect to :—

Two parts of buildings (six rooms) other than underground rooms and twenty-five underground rooms.
Closing Orders were Determined with respect to :—

One part of a building (two rooms) and four underground rooms, the part of a building and the underground rooms having been rendered fit for human habitation.

CLEARANCE AREAS. PART III.

No Official Representations were made during the year.

The East Street, North Street, Bridgers Cottages and Langney Road Clearance Orders, 1936, had been made in December, 1936. Objections to the Orders were made by the owners of all the houses included in the East Street Order and by the Owners of eight of the nine houses included in the North Street Order. No objections were made by the owners of the houses included in the Bridgers Cottages or Langney Road Orders.

A Public Inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health on 9th February, 1937, and subsequently all four Orders were confirmed by the Minister on 15th June, 1937.

The following shows the Clearance Areas dealt with to 31st December, 1937 :—

Order.	Area in Acres.	Houses in Area.	Confirmed by Minister of Health.	Persons.	
				Displaced or re-housed.	Not yet displaced or re-housed.
Bay Pond Clearance Order, 1935.	0.1004	8	25th Oct., 1935.	32	—
Reeds Bank Clearance Order, 1935.	0.079	6	25th Oct., 1935.	21	—
Parsonage Road Compulsory Purchase Order, 1935.	0.104	6	18th Oct., 1935.	17	—
Church Street Clearance Order, 1936	0.088	10	22nd Oct., 1936.	27	—
East Street Clearance Order, 1936	0.254	13	15th June, 1937.	32	22
North Street Clearance Order, 1936	0.159	9	15th June, 1937.	13	12
Bridgers Cottages Clearance Order, 1936	0.1212	6	15th June, 1937.	27	—
Langney Road Clearance Order, 1936	0.0234	3	15th June, 1937.	3	6
	0.929	61	—	172	40

All of the above Clearance Orders were confirmed by the Minister without modification.

PAYMENT IN RESPECT OF WELL-MAINTAINED HOUSES.—
SEC. 42.

The Minister of Health having taken into account the report of his Inspector directed that payment under the above section should be made in respect of two houses included in the East Street Order and three houses included in the North Street Order, the Minister being satisfied that, notwithstanding their sanitary defects, the houses has been well maintained. No formal claim had been received by the end of the year with regard to such payments.

ALLOWANCES TO CERTAIN PERSONS DISPLACED.—SEC. 44.

During the year the heads of six displaced families had been granted an allowance towards their expenses in removing to new houses and three applications had been received by persons carrying on trade or business in premises found to be unfit for human habitation and included in confirmed Clearance Orders.

One grant of £100 and two grants of £50 each have been made.

CERTIFICATES AS TO THE CONDITION OF HOUSES.—SEC. 51.

During the year one owner submitted lists of proposed works with respect to four houses, 16, 18, 21 and 23 Leslie Street. The Council, having considered the lists of works of improvement and structural alteration, were of the opinion that the houses would, after the execution of those works, be in all respects fit for human habitation, and would with reasonable care and maintenance remain so fit for a period of five years.

The works were duly executed, and the certificates were subsequently applied for and issued, covering a period of five years.

OVERCROWDING. PART IV.

The survey of all working-class dwellings commenced under the Act of 1935 continued and, so far as the main

survey is concerned, was completed. All known working-class houses have been measured, but from time to time parts of larger houses sub-divided and occupied by working-class families, or houses which have changed the class of occupier are being discovered and surveyed.

Nine thousand eight hundred and seventy dwellings have been measured to date and, so far as is practicable, the records of the families occupying such dwellings have been amended as necessary.

Much work is involved to keep, as far as is possible, an accurate record and the method so far adopted has enabled us to keep up with removals, etc. All dwellings left vacant by families removing to Council houses are re-visited, each such removal involving changes of tenancy through several houses as each family removes to the dwelling previously occupied by another. Vacant dwellings are noted and re-visited when let; births and deaths are noted and the name and address checked off: families are also checked off from the Voters' Lists and Local Directory on publication.

This routine work will always be necessary; the increasing ages of children will need to be revised on the records from time to time as they reach the age of 10 years or 1 year as the case may be, and in addition, there will remain the duties entailed in seeing that the requirements of the Act are complied with and overcrowding prevented.

No building for the purpose of re-housing overcrowded families has yet been carried out, but many such families have been allotted Council houses as they become vacant.

All overcrowded families have been visited during the year and the extent of the overcrowding explained to them.

Several single persons occupying small rooms have moved to larger; some sub-tenants have arranged with their immediate landlord to have an additional room; many families have moved, as a result of their own action, to larger dwellings with the pleasing result that the number of overcrowded families has been reduced from 281 in April, 1936, to 138 at the end of 1937.

On December 31st, 1937, a review of the position showed that of the 9,870 families and dwellings surveyed :—

138, or 1.41% were living in overcrowded conditions ;
 358, or 3.62% occupied accommodation of the minimum standard allowed by the Act ; and
 9,374, or 94.97% had accommodation in excess of that standard.

This compares with 2.9%, 3.7% and 93.4% respectively when the first report was made in April, 1936.

The number of persons found to be living in overcrowded conditions at the end of 1937 was 876 (about 1.57% of the population of the Borough), the number in April, 1936, being 1,450 or 2.5% of the whole population.

The sizes of the overcrowded families are as follows :—

15	families of	1	person	(31)
4	„	2	persons	(17)
10	„	3	„	(42)
18	„	4	„	(51)
6	„	5	„	(28)
9	„	6	„	(19)
15	„	7	„	(22)
20	„	8	„	(25)
18	„	9	„	(25)
16	„	10	„	(13)
5	„	11	„	(5)
1	„	12	„	(2)
1	„	13	„	(1)

The number in brackets shows the number of overcrowded families of each size in 1936.

The following three Forms “C” are based on the housing conditions at the end of the year. The permitted number for each dwelling has been ascertained by detailed measurement of each room normally used as a living or sleeping room, and has been based, as required by the Act, upon the sizes and the number of rooms and the Tables given in the Fifth Schedule of the Housing Act, 1936.

It will be seen that the forms are each intersected by a diagonal line, by the help of which the completed forms

give a picture of the housing conditions (so far as density is concerned) of the working-class houses owned by the Council ; in privately-owned houses ; and for all the working-class houses in the Borough.

The figures to the left of the line show overcrowded families ; those to the right of the line, families which are not overcrowded ; those resting in the steps to the right of the line are families occupying the minimum accommodation permitted. The further to the left of the line the more dense is the overcrowding, and the further to the right of the line the more space for each family. The figures represent families, not persons.

A Permitted Number of "less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " indicates a room having a floor area of less than 50 square feet ; " $\frac{1}{2}$ " indicates a room of between 50 and 70 square feet. Permitted Numbers up to and including 2 indicate a one-room dwelling ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 indicate two rooms to a dwelling ; $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 indicate a three-room dwelling, according to the size of the rooms.

Size of family is computed as required by the Act, that is, a person over 10 years is counted as one person, a child between 1 year and 10 years is counted as $\frac{1}{2}$, and a child under one year of age is not counted, *e.g.*, a family of $2\frac{1}{2}$ persons is normally a married couple with a child between 1 year and 10 years old.

It is interesting to note that of the 9,870 families, 3,547 or 35.9% consist of less than three persons ; the 2,558 or 25.9% consist of two persons only ; and from a density point of view, that no less than 2,900 (29.3% of all working-class families) live in accommodation consisting of three or less rooms.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.—REPORT.*Area to which the Report relates : ALL HOUSES OWNED BY THE COUNCIL.*

Number of "Persons" in Family.	less than $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	NUMBER OF FAMILIES CONTAINING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FIRST COLUMN OCCUPYING DWELLINGS WITH THE PERMITTED NUMBER SHOWN AT THE HEAD OF THIS COLUMN.																								FAMILIES.		
			1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	Over- crowd'd (a)	Un- crowd'd (b)	Total. (c)	
$\frac{1}{2}$																													
1			4	4	4		4			2			1													19	19		
1½				1																						1	1		
2					6		11	1		20		6		2	4	2	5	2	1	2				1		63	63		
2½							9			24	1	4	3	3	3			1	2	1				2		53	53		
3							14			76	4	34	23	18	5	10	6	9	9	12			1			221	221		
3½							1			41	7	33	21	5	3	4	2	9	4	2					1	131	132		
4										1	12	10	49	40	20	5	20	15	16	17	13		1	1		220	220		
4½										9	5	20	22	7	5	6	7	2	9	5	1			1		99	99		
5										8	7	18	20	7	5	9	16	13	7	17	1			1		129	129		
5½										1	3	12	16	9	3	6	3	4	5	7			1		1	69	70		
6										1	5	10	10	2	3	3	5	7	6	11	1				6	58	64		
6½											2	7	6	8	2	10	4	4	2	3					9	39	48		
7											2	8	2	2		1	1	5	5	3					12	17	29		
7½											2	5		1		1	1			3		1			8	6	14		
8											2	5	1	3		1	1	1		3					11	6	17		
8½														3			1	1							3	2	5		
9												1	1												2		2		
9½																1									1		1		
10																	1								1		1		
10½																													
11																													
11½																													
12																													
Dwellings {	(a) Uncrowded ..			4	5	10		38	1		1	192	37	186	162	83	38	73	67	74	67	82	3	2	2	6			
	(b) Overcrowded ..							1			2	13	26	4	7		1	1											
	(c) Total ..			4	5	10		39	1		1	194	50	212	166	90	38	74	68	74	67	82	3	2	2	6	55	1133	1188

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.—REPORT.

Area to which the Report relates : PRIVATELY OWNED WORKING CLASS DWELLINGS.

Number of "Persons" in Family.	less than $\frac{1}{2}$	NUMBER OF FAMILIES CONTAINING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FIRST COLUMN OCCUPYING DWELLINGS WITH THE PERMITTED NUMBER SHOWN AT THE HEAD OF THIS COLUMN.																								FAMILIES.		
		$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	Over-crowd'd (a)	Un-crowd'd (b)	Total. (c)
$\frac{1}{2}$																												
1	6	9	65	70	288	11	132	2	5	12	87	7	11	17	18	44	17	39	38	19	16	6	5	6	15	15	930	945
1 $\frac{1}{2}$				1	9		3		1		3	1			1	2		1					1				24	24
2				6	105	11	311	6	23	82	441	47	52	55	118	276	118	230	224	130	75	32	26	41	86	6	2489	2495
2 $\frac{1}{2}$					8	1	121	6	10	36	192	47	23	24	43	79	34	53	62	34	9	5	10	9	9	8	807	815
3					4	2	76	1	12	35	206	45	37	61	102	241	143	216	226	147	56	33	39	49	79	6	1802	1808
3 $\frac{1}{2}$						1	9	2	2	8	63	20	14	22	26	70	33	52	44	32	21	4	13	10	17	10	453	463
4				1		9			5	8	74	16	23	33	58	140	83	132	135	112	48	24	24	26	50	10	991	1001
4 $\frac{1}{2}$							1		1	4	27	8	9	3	15	41	22	34	28	22	9	5	10	8	14	2	259	261
5							1			1	24	2	14	14	20	54	33	52	62	32	16	16	8	18	30	2	395	397
5 $\frac{1}{2}$											2	2	6	3	7	12	9	12	23	8	5	4	3	5	9	2	108	110
6											1		3	3	9	20	14	18	28	19	12	7	5	7	19	1	164	165
6 $\frac{1}{2}$							1					1		3		8	5	7	8	4	5	1	2	1	3	2	46	48
7											1			1	2	15	4	7	12	13	1	4	3	2	7	2	70	72
7 $\frac{1}{2}$										1					1	3	3	4		3					4	2	18	20
8													1			1	4	3	3	4				1	2	2	17	19
8 $\frac{1}{2}$													1	1			6	2	2	4		1	1			8	10	18
9														2			1					8		1	4	3	13	16
9 $\frac{1}{2}$																			1					1	2	1	3	4
10																				1						1		1
10 $\frac{1}{2}$																												
11																												
11 $\frac{1}{2}$																												
12																												
Dwellings (a) Uncrowded ..			65	71	402	23	643	17	58	185	1117	195	192	238	419	1005	522	862	895	583	273	151	150	185	350			
(b) Overcrowded ..	6	9		6	13	3	21		1	2	4	1	2	4	1	1	7		2									
(c) Total ..	6	9	65	77	415	26	664	17	59	187	1121	196	194	242	420	1006	529	862	897	583	273	151	150	185	350	83	8599	8682

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.—REPORT.

Area to which the Report relates: WHOLE AREA OF BOROUGH.

Number of "Persons" in Family.	less than $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	NUMBER OF FAMILIES CONTAINING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FIRST COLUMN OCCUPYING DWELLINGS WITH THE PERMITTED NUMBER SHOWN AT THE HEAD OF THIS COLUMN.																				FAMILIES.						
			1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	Over- crowd'd (a)	Un- crowd'd (b)	Total. (c)	
$\frac{1}{2}$																													
1	6	9	69	74	232	11	136	2	5	12	89	7	11	18	18	44	17	39	38	19	16	6	5	6	15	15	949	964	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$				2	9		3		1		3	1			1	2		1					1				25	25	
2				6	111	11	322	7	23	82	461	47	58	55	120	280	120	235	226	131	77	32	26	41	87	6	2552	2558	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$					8	1	130	6	10	36	216	48	27	27	46	82	34	53	63	36	10	5	10	9	11	8	860	868	
3					4	2	90	1	12	35	282	49	71	84	120	246	153	222	235	156	68	33	39	50	79	6	2023	2029	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$						1	10	2	2	8	104	27	47	43	31	73	37	54	53	36	23	4	13	10	17	11	584	595	
4				1		9			5	9	86	26	72	73	78	145	103	147	151	129	61	24	25	26	51	10	1211	1221	
4 $\frac{1}{2}$							1		1	4	36	13	29	25	22	46	28	41	30	31	14	6	10	8	15	2	358	360	
5							1			1	32	9	32	34	27	59	42	68	75	39	33	17	8	18	31	2	524	526	
5 $\frac{1}{2}$											3	5	18	19	16	15	15	15	27	13	12	4	3	6	9	3	177	180	
6											2	5	13	13	11	23	17	23	35	25	23	8	5	7	19	7	222	229	
6 $\frac{1}{2}$							1					3	7	9	8	10	15	11	12	6	8	1	2	1	3	11	85	96	
7										1	2	8	3	4	15	5	8	17	18	4	4	4	3	2	7	14	87	101	
7 $\frac{1}{2}$									1		2	5		2	3	4	5		3	3	1	1			4	10	24	34	
8											2	6	1	3	1	5	4	4	4	3				1	2	13	23	36	
8 $\frac{1}{2}$												1	1	3		6	3	3	4			1	1			11	12	23	
9												1	3			1						8		1	4	5	13	18	
9 $\frac{1}{2}$																	1		1					1	2	2	3	5	
10																		1	1							2		2	
10 $\frac{1}{2}$																													
11																													
11 $\frac{1}{2}$																													
12																													
Dwellings	(a) Uncrowded ..			69	76	412	23	681	18	58	186	1309	232	378	400	502	1043	595	929	969	650	355	154	152	187	356			
	(b) Overcrowded ..	6	9		6	13	3	22		1	2	6	14	28	8	8	1	8	1	2									
	(c) Total ..	6	9	69	82	425	26	703	18	59	188	1315	246	406	408	510	1044	603	930	971	650	355	154	152	187	356	138	9732	9870

OTHER HOUSE INSPECTION.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	542
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1489
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	185
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	514
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	29
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	308
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..	271
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	10
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | — |

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 27 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 5 |

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV. Overcrowding.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) (i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 138 |
| (ii.) Number of families dwelling therein | 138 |
| (iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein | 876 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 26 |
| (c) (i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 151 |
| (ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 711 |

(d) Particulars of any cases in which the dwellings have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding —

(e) Other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions—

Comparative position—	20.4.36.	30.12.37.
Overcrowded families in		
Council houses ..	87	55
Overcrowded families in		
privately owned houses	194	83
	—	—
	281	138
	—	—

GENERAL SURVEY.

Until recent years no small houses had been built for letting purposes except by the Borough Council. Towards the end of 1935, however, a scheme for the erection of 247 houses at Hampden Park for letting was commenced, and at the end of 1937 these houses had been completed and occupied.

The private purchase of houses has been assisted by the Council in 43 instances during 1937, and altogether to the end of 1937 in 812 cases.

The houses completed in 1937 numbered 344, 34 of these being built by the Council.

The housing undertakings of the Council have been set forth in previous reports. The first thirteen schemes and 22 other special houses have been fully described in my report for 1934.

The fourteenth scheme provided for 38 two-bedroom non-parlour*and 38 three-bedroom non-parlour houses in Northbourne Road at the east end of the town, and these were completed in 1936.

Twelve non-parlour houses were erected on vacant ground at the Victoria Drive site, and 2 on the site of a clearance area in Parsonage Road, to re-house displaced tenants.

The fifteenth scheme commenced during 1936 and completed in 1937 provided for 10 two-bedroom and 24 three-bedroom houses at Hampden Park, most of which were required for housing tenants from clearance areas and closed houses.

The sixteenth scheme commenced during 1937 provided for 6 three-bedroom and 16 two-bedroom non-parlour houses at Hampden Park for the re-housing of tenants from Clearance Areas.

There are 1,073 municipal houses occupied and 22 in the course of erection.

The Borough Treasurer's estimate of the net call on the rate for the Housing Committee from April, 1937, to March, 1938, was £6,783.

The number of houses required in Eastbourne to abate the overcrowding was 119. Another 36 houses were estimated to be required to re-house tenants of houses scheduled as unfit. The Council has now 1,073 completed houses, some of which become vacant for new tenants from time to time. In 1937, 67 of these vacancies occurred.

The following report was submitted by me to the Council at the August, 1936, meeting :—

For re-housing overcrowded and other applicants, 486 families require attention. It is, however, clear that the re-housing of overcrowded families would leave vacant a considerable amount of accommodation for the smaller-sized families.

The Housing Inspector and I tried to ascertain how far this re-arrangement would reduce the number of new houses required. We came to the conclusion that if we could re-arrange the accommodation of all the families as we wished, there would still be a minimum of 125 houses of various sizes to be supplied. As such a wholesale re-arrangement would be very difficult to carry out in practice, it might be considered a matter of policy to arrange to erect say 200 houses, and then to see what the effect has been on this joint provision and re-arrangement of accommodation.

The figure of 200 houses was arrived at after taking

into consideration those houses which were being erected by Messrs. Groves, those at Northbourne Road (76) and the 49 houses to be erected at Lottbridge Drive.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS.

At the close of 1937 there were 671 applications for houses on the books of the department, a decrease of 138 on the figures at the end of 1936. Particulars of these applications are set forth in the following tables :—

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSES.

(a) Applicants living in rooms who have been resident in Eastbourne for more than five years.

1. Applicants occupying FIVE rooms :—

Having two children	..	..	4
Having one child	..	..	1

2. Applicants occupying FOUR rooms :—

Having six children	..	..	1
Having three children	..	..	3
Having one child	..	..	9
Having no child ..	..	..	5

3. Applicants occupying THREE rooms :—

Having four children	..	..	3
Having three children	..	..	9
Having two children	..	..	33
Having one child	..	..	67
Having no child ..	..	..	30

4. Applicants occupying Two rooms :—

Having four children	..	..	1
Having three children	..	..	10
Having two children	..	..	42
Having one child	..	..	85
Having no child ..	..	..	31

5. Applicants occupying ONE room :—

Having two children	..	..	12
Having one child	..	..	24
Having no child ..	..	..	21

Total number of applicants living in rooms
who have resided five years or more in
the Borough 391

Arranged according to the number of
children in the family, these applications
are as follows :—

Applicants with six children ..	1
Applicants with four children ..	4
Applicants with three children ..	22
Applicants with two children ..	91
Applicants with one child ..	186
Applicants with no child ..	87
	<hr/>
	391
	<hr/>

(b) Applicants who have been residents of
Eastbourne for less than five years.

1. Applicants occupying FOUR rooms :—

Having five children	1
Having two children	1
Having one child	3
Having no child	1

2. Applicants occupying THREE rooms :—

Having four children	1
Having three children	4
Having two children	7
Having one child	3
Having no child	7

3. Applicants occupying Two rooms :—

Having three children	5
Having two children	10
Having one child	10
Having no child	6

4. Applicants occupying ONE room :—

Having three children	1
Having two children	3
Having one child	3
Having no child	3

Total number of applicants who have
resided in the Borough for less than
five years 69

Arranged according to the number of
children in the family, these applications
are as follows :—

Applicants with five children	..	1
Applicants with four children	..	1
Applicants with three children	..	10
Applicants with two children	..	21
Applicants with one child	..	19
Applicants with no child	..	17

Total	69
-------	----	----	----	----

(a) Applicants who are at present occupying whole houses in the Borough	..	160
(d) Applicants living outside the Borough		51

SUMMARY.

(a) Applicants living in rooms who have been resident in the Borough for more than five years	..	..	..	391
(b) Applicants who have been resident in the Borough for less than five years	..			69
(c) Applicants who are at present occupying whole houses in the Borough	..			160
(d) Applicants living outside the Borough				51

Total applications on register	..	671
--------------------------------	----	-----

From this table it will be noted that of the applicants, 160 have a whole house at present, 69 are newcomers to Eastbourne and 51 live outside the Borough.

Of the remaining 391 applicants, 87 have no child and 186 one child.

There remain 118 applicants, and these and a large number of the 186 applicants with one child only require the

careful consideration of the Council. I would again point out that there is distinct hardship, in many of these cases. Lack of housing accommodation is in my opinion one of the most fertile causes of artificial reduction of birth-rate and also in some cases of family difficulties.

The comparatively large number of Council Houses, and the building of small houses privately to let to Council applicants has had a marked effect in the reduction of the number of applicants with large families whose cases were serious. There is also now a substantial reduction in the number on the list of applicants.

OCCUPATION CERTIFICATES.

Certificates of occupation for new houses have been issued in the last thirty-one years as under :—

Eight years, 1907–1914 incl.	Average 102 per annum.
Five years, 1915–1919 incl.	Average 15 per annum.
Five years, 1920–1924 incl.	Average 105 per annum.
Five years, 1925–1929 incl.	Average 312 per annum.
Five years, 1930–1934 incl.	Average 206 per annum.
1935	233
1936	275
1937	344

In the completed houses provided by the Council, the rents were as follows :—

<i>Parlour Houses—</i>		£	s.	d.	
4 bedrooms ..	6 at 1	4	3	per week.	
3 bedrooms ..	121 at 0	17	2	„	
	88 at 1	1	3	„	
	6 at 1	1	0	„	
	120 at 0	17	5	„	
	20 at 0	17	7		
<i>Non-Parlour Houses—</i>					
3 bedrooms ..	103 at 0	13	9	„	
	327 at 0	14	9	„	
	72 at 0	14	11	„	
2 bedrooms ..	144 at 0	11	7	„	
<i>Flats</i>	28 at 0	12	2	„	

FITNESS OF HOUSES.

The general standard of housing is good ; repairs are carried out and houses kept up to a habitable condition through inspection, which under the Housing Acts is thorough. In most houses minor items of disrepair only are found. Sanitary defects are drawn attention to in the preliminary informal notices and usually are remedied by the owners without formal action being necessary.

These sanitary defects usually take the form of dampness to walls, floors, etc., and, in the older houses, darkness to rooms and stairs and lack of ventilation. The dampness of some of the older houses in the "Marsh" district, due to proximity of the floors to the ground water, is difficult to remedy. This does not occur in houses built under the existing byelaws as to floor levels.

The sub-division of houses is often unsatisfactory for rooms are used as separate dwellings which were never intended for that purpose.

The following are the progress reports on Ministry Forms H.256 and H.256A :—

UNHEALTHY AREAS AND INSANITARY HOUSES.

Position at 31st December, 1937.

TABLE I.

Action taken under the Housing Act, 1930, and the corresponding Provisions in the Housing Act, 1936.

1.	No. of dwelling houses demolished		No. of dwelling houses made fit.	No. of persons displaced.	
	Unfit houses. 2.	Other houses. 3.		From de- molished houses. 5.	To abate over- crowding 6.
Under Part I. of the Act of 1930—					
(a) Clearance Areas—					
(i) Land coloured pink ..	36	—	—	120	—
(ii) Land coloured grey ..	—	—	—	—	—
1.	Number of dwelling houses demolished. (Section 19) 2.	Parts of Building Closed. (Section 20) 3.	Number of Persons displaced from houses in cols. 2 & 3 (Sec.19 & 20) 4.	Number of dwelling houses made fit. (Sec. 17-20) 5.	
Under Part II. of the Act of 1930—					
(b) Insanitary Houses not included in clear- ance or improvement areas					
	6	52	140	55	

In addition to the action reported above:—

One insanitary house has been demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under Section 19.

Three insanitary houses have been closed (but not demolished) on an undertaking (which has not been cancelled) of the owner under Section 19.

Nine hundred and fifty houses have been made fit as the result of informal notice preliminary to formal notice under Section 17.

NOTE.—The references relate to the Act of 1930. Details of action under the corresponding provisions of the Act of 1936 are included.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

PROGRESS UNDER PROGRAMMES.

Position at 31st December, 1937.

	Houses dealt with in Clearance Areas.	Houses dealt with under Part II. of the Act, including Houses in Improvement Areas.	Total.
NUMBER OF HOUSES included in the total programme—			
(1) which have been demolished	36	6	42
(2) which have been made fit ..	—	8	8
(3) which have been put out of use for human habitation (including parts of buildings closed)	—	50	50
(4) which are not accounted for in Items 1 to 3 but in respect of which no further action is required (including houses referred to in (c) of footnote	—	—	—
(5) Totals of Items 1 to 4 ..	36	64	100
(6) in respect of which action is necessary but was not completed by 31st December, 1937 .. .. .	..	..	25
(7) Total of Items 5 and 6 .. .. .	..	..	125

These reports are not confined to one quarter or year, but to all action that has been taken under Parts I. and II. of the 1930 Act, and the corresponding Provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

HOUSING CONSOLIDATED REGULATIONS, 1925.

During 1937, 185 houses were examined in this connection, the total number so inspected to date being 3,843.

BLIND PERSONS.

Under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, there is a Statutory Committee to administer its provisions. This Committee includes nine members of the Council and four co-opted members, one being the Hon. Secretary of the Voluntary Society for the Blind.

The welfare of blind persons in Eastbourne is looked after by two organisations, viz., the Statutory Committee and the Voluntary Society. These two are in close touch and some of the members are on both bodies. The dividing line of the activity of these two bodies is that separating statutory duties and various social amenities. A Sub-Committee of the Statutory Committee considers all cases for financial assistance, both of the blind and their dependants.

The Statutory Committee has a paid half-time visitor, who is a qualified teacher of Braille and of pastime and other occupations for the blind. Mrs. D. Leach was appointed half-time visitor on 1st June, 1929, and visits all cases requiring visits and gives instruction and also makes the necessary investigations for the registration of the blind persons. In addition to this, on behalf of the Voluntary Society, she assists blind persons by writing letters, reading, taking them for walks and finding suitable accommodation for them. The Committee also has a duly appointed Consultant Ophthalmic Specialist, Mr. E. V. Oulton.

Of the 80 blind persons on the register at the end of 1936, six have died, leaving 74 on the register.

Twelve cases were added to the register, two of which died, bring the total at the end of 1937 to 84, as follows :—

Age Group.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	1	—	1
Between 5 and 15	—	—	—
Between 15 and 30	5	2	7
Between 30 and 50	10	7	17
Between 50 and 70	11	22	33
70 years and upwards	6	20	26
Totals	33	51	84

The case under five years of age is that of an illegitimate child of 3 years of age, who is also mentally defective and is in an Institution.

Of the 84 blind persons, about one-third are totally blind, the remainder having a varying amount of sight, in all cases insufficient to enable the persons concerned to earn a livelihood.

The present conditions as to occupations are :—

- (a) Children under school age (in Institution) .. 1
- (b) Other children of school age —
- (c) Persons of an age and condition for
institutional training—
- In institutions 4
- (d) Persons receiving home instruction in pulp
cane work, etc. 14

Two blind persons are permanently employed in a Workshop for the Blind, one is in an Institutional Home for the Blind, three are in Mental Institutions and three are in the Local Public Assistance Institution.

During 1937 materials for basket and rug making and chair-caning were supplied to such cases as were requiring them, numbering 12, in connection with the instruction given by the Home Teacher.

The Council's scheme under the Local Government Act, 1930, provided that domiciliary assistance of blind persons

should be given by the Blind Persons Act Committee and not through the Public Assistance Committee. With regard to the dependants of blind persons, the Blind Persons Act Committee gives relief on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee.

This domiciliary assistance was commenced on 13th September, 1930. During 1937 weekly allowances have been paid to 32 cases, the amount expended being £856. 2s. 6d., of which £39 was in respect of dependants.

The voluntary Society undertakes individual social visiting and entertainments have been given. It is influential and active. To each blind person a special visitor is appointed, if the person wishes, and this visitor is responsible for reports to the society.

The report of the Voluntary Society shows an expenditure for the year ending 28th February, 1938, of £206. 12s. 2d. Expenses are very small (under 5 per cent.) thanks to energetic personal work. Grants of £14. 16s. 10d. were made also to other societies for the Blind.

The voluntary Society arranges for a club, drives, Christmas gifts, some teaching and general supervision and assistance. It pays the Statutory Committee's half-time Home Visitor ten shillings weekly for her aid to the society.

At the Free Library a weekly Braille newspaper is provided. The Council makes a grant to the National Lending Library for the Blind in London, and it has been found more convenient to change books direct. There are 16 blind readers at present taking advantage of these books. Three Braille magazines supplied monthly and two Braille Mails supplied weekly, by the Voluntary Committee, are circulated amongst the readers.

Braille is taught by the Home Teacher and by Miss Ainsworth.

One new pupil was taught Braille and one taught Moon by the Home Teacher during 1937 and supplied with the necessary books.

During the year the Council allowed 57 of the blind free 'bus tickets and free chair tickets for the parade.

During 1937, 14 persons received instruction in pulp cane work, raffia and straw work and knitting. A sale of 146 articles made by the blind was organised by Mrs. Leach at the end of the year. The amount realised was £8. 6s., which was handed to those who had made the articles. The pastime work of the blind has greatly improved during the year. There has been a steady sale of the articles made.

The total number of visits paid by the Council's Visitor during the year was 1,200.

The Consultant, Mr. Oulton, uses the new approved form in his reports on persons sent to him for examination as to blindness.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

In all departments such as Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Inspection, sight receives special attention. In adults assistance is given in prevention, in occasional cases, such as advice from the Ophthalmic Consultant.

DEAFNESS AND THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The cure of deafness is so difficult that prevention is all the more important. Deafness and ear disease result most frequently from early illness, and some provision is made for attention to these ailments both in infancy and in later years of childhood. There is a special Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital to which the Authority subscribes. A specialist is available if required. In the School Medical Service a certain amount of prevention of deafness is attained. More complete attention to cases of measles would result in a further reduction of deafness in later years. Some of the cases are taken into hospital, but most continue to be rather lightly regarded in the homes. The school Clinic for ear diseases is described in my report as School Medical Officer.

The Deaf and Dumb.—There has been for many years in Eastbourne a voluntary organisation for the social welfare of the deaf and dumb. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of this organisation. This work has been taken over by the Chichester Diocesan Association with a local branch. Towards the “placement” in employment part of the work the Local Authority subscribes four guineas. After the receipt of the Ministry’s Circular 1337, steps were taken to compile an official register of the deaf and dumb with all particulars with a view to carrying out the suggestions in the circular as to employment. The register now contains 28 names, viz., 16 males and 12 females, in the following age groups :—

Age Groups.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5	..	..	..	—	—	—
5–15	..	..	..	—	—	—
16–45	..	..	..	7	6	13
45 and upwards		..	..	9	6	15
				—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	16	12	28
				—	—	—

There was an increase of two on the Register since the end of 1936.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913–1927, are administered by a Committee consisting of nine members of the Council and four co-opted members.

COMMITTEE.

Nov., 1936—Nov., 1937.

THE MAYOR (Mr. Alderman J. Wheeler, J.P.).
 Mr. Alderman C. J. KNIGHT, C.B.E.
 Mr. Alderman R. G. THORNTON.
 Mr. Councillor G. E. BASS, J.P.
 Mr. Councillor G. COLLEY (*Chairman*).
 Mr. Councillor R. J. S. CROFT.
 Mr. Councillor A. L. D. SKINNER.
 Mr. Councillor R. BARRATT TERRY.
 Mr. Councillor J. P. WALSHE.

Co-opted Members :

Miss D. CHAMBERLAIN, J.P.
 Miss I. M. MILMAN.
 Dr. W. E. PORTER, J.P. (*Deputy-Chairman*).
 Mr. R. W. LOMAS SMITH.

At the end of 1936, there were 64 males and 70 females on the Register. During 1937, one male left the town ; three females died (one being under supervision, one in an Institution, and one on licence from an Institution), 1 was certified insane and removed to a Mental Hospital, and 1 was transferred to another district, leaving 63 males and 65 females on the register.

Ten males have been added to the Register during the year, five being notified by the Local Education Authority (of whom two were sent to Institutions, two are awaiting admission to Institutions, and one is under supervision), and five were “ascertained” (two were sent to Institutions and three remain under supervision).

Seven females have been added to the Register, two being notified by the Local Education Authority and sent to Institutions, and five being “ascertained” (two of whom are

awaiting admission to Institutions, and three placed under supervision, one of whom has since died).

There are thus 73 males and 71 females on the Register at the end of 1937, an increase of ten during the year.

During the year one male was transferred from an Institution to another more suitable Institution, two males were released on licence from Institutions, and two males were transferred from supervision to Institutions. Two females were released on licence from Institutions, and one transferred from Institution care to Guardianship.

The 144 cases on the Register at the end of 1937 were being dealt with as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Institutions	25	21	46
On Licence from Institutions ..	10	7	17
Under Supervision	35	41	76
Under Guardianship	3	2	5
	—	—	—
Total	73	71	144
	—	—	—

We are again much indebted to the Brighton Guardianship Society for its continuous assistance. Many of the cases released on licence from Institutions are placed under their care in good surroundings, with adequate supervision and occupation.

On April 1st, 1937, the relief of necessitous mentally defectives was transferred from the Public Assistance Committee to the Mental Institutions Committee. The cases are reviewed quarterly and weekly cash allowances paid according to need. Twenty-two cases were dealt with up to the end of 1937, the sum expended being, £407. 15s.

The Institutions receiving the 46 cases mentioned above are as follows :—

INSTITUTION CASES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol ..	5	6	11
Brentry Colony, Bristol ..	6	—	6
Rock Hall House, Bath ..	1	—	1

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Princess Christian Farm Colony,					
Hildenborough .. ..	..	..	2	2	4
Mount Tabor Certified Institution,					
Basingstoke .. ..	..	..	—	2	2
Rampton State Institution .. ..	..	..	1	2	3
St. Mary's Home, Hastings .. ..	..	..	—	1	1
Besford Court, Worcester .. ..	..	..	6	—	6
St. Teresa's, Belmont Hill, Lewisham ..	..	..	—	6	6
Dungates, Horam .. ..	..	..	1	—	1
St. Mary's Home, Alton .. ..	..	..	—	1	1
Cavendish House, Ainsdale .. ..	..	..	—	1	1
Lewes P.A. Institution .. ..	..	..	2	—	2
Ellen Terry National Homes, Reigate ..	..	..	1	—	1
			—	—	—
			25	21	46
			—	—	—

Dr. Fenton examines and reports on mental deficiency cases. The Inspectors for Eastbourne under the Mental Deficiency Acts are Mr. H. T. Hounsom, Senior Officer in the Public Health Department, and Miss R. Clark, Superintendent Health Visitor.

It will be noted that the numbers increased again in 1937 by 7 per cent. This increase is common to the whole of the country and is a serious problem, both as regards the future of the race and financially. In Eastbourne the increase was from 134 to 144.

In the absence of local accommodation, it will be seen from the above that the 46 Institution cases are scattered over 14 homes. This has its advantages and is the most economical method of dealing with Institution cases at present.

MENTAL DISEASES.

The Clinic at the General Hospital under the care of Dr. B. Reid has been in regular work during 1937. It is part of a joint East Sussex Scheme, and the County Borough of Eastbourne is one of the contributing authorities concerned.

The Clinic is held on Mondays at 2 p.m.

I submit the following report by Dr. Reid :—

The number of attendances for the year were as follows :

<i>New</i> Patients	50
Attendances of <i>Old</i> Patients	235
<hr/>	
Total number of attendances	285
<hr/>	

Patients have come from the following sources :

Cases on trial from Hellingly Mental Hospital ..	4
Cases sent by Patient's Doctor	37
Cases sent by Mental Welfare Association ..	5
Cases sent by Moral Welfare Association ..	2
Cases sent by Mental After-care Association ..	2
<hr/>	
Total	50
<hr/>	

Present position of New Patients :

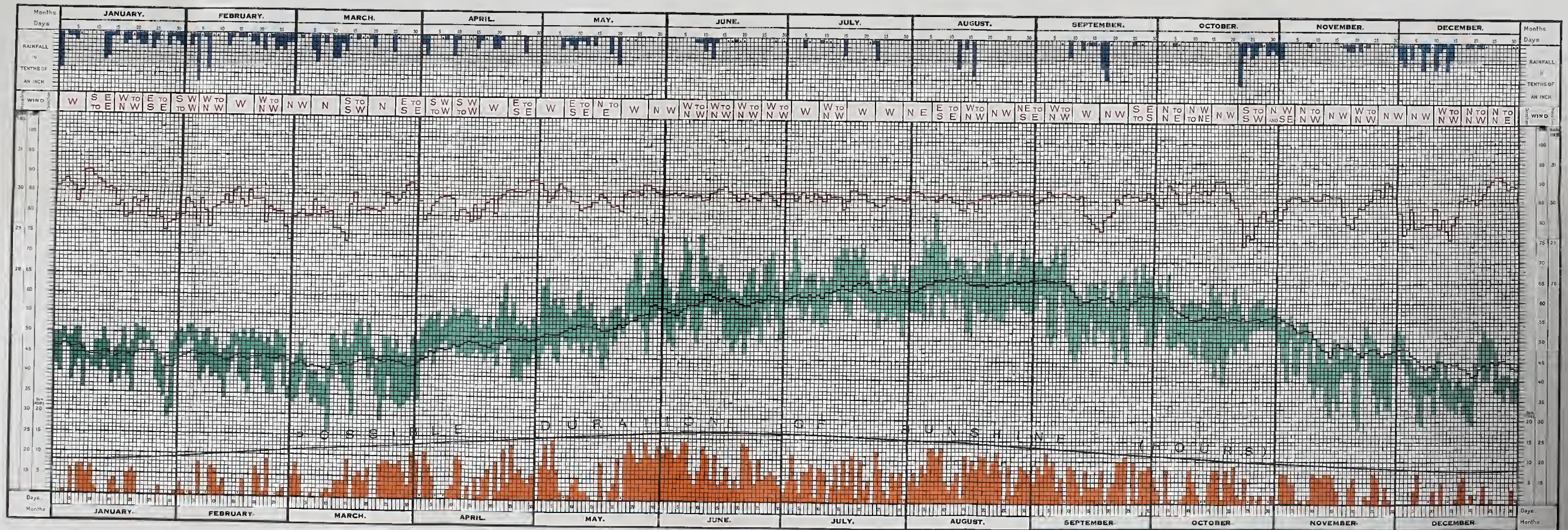
Recovered during Trial and keeping well ..	3
Admitted Hellingly as a Voluntary Patient ..	1
Admitted Hellingly as a Certified Patient ..	2
Admitted Haywards Heath Mental Hospital ..	5
Mentally Defective	3
Removed from area	2
Patients sent for convalescence and recovered patients	16
Advised to enter Mental Hospital	1
Still attending the Clinic	11
Attended for examination and advice only ..	4

The Social Worker paid fifty-one visits to patients attending the Eastbourne Clinic for Nervous Disorders during the year.

County Borough of Eastbourne.



Chart shewing the principal Meteorological Conditions during each day of the year 1937



Dr. W. G. WILLOUGHBY,
Medical Officer of Health,
Avenue House,
Eastbourne.

RAINFALL. Each Square Equals One-Tenth of an Inch.
* denotes days with measurements from .008 to .015 inch.

SAROMETRIC PRESSURE. (reduced to 32° F. and Sea Level) Each Square Equals One Degree.

TEMPERATURE. Each Square Equals One Degree.

SEA TEMPERATURE. Each Square Equals One Degree.

SUNSHINE. Each Square Equals One Hour.
* denotes days with duration of 0.1 to 0.5 Hour.

Compiled by:
A. H. HOOKHAM, F.R.Met.Soc.
Borough Meteorologist,
Public Health Department,
Avenue House,
Eastbourne.

